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ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE
LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE
INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE
YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUC-
TION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C.	CHAIRMAN
WILLARD PHELPS, Esq.	MEMBER
MRS. EDITH BOHMER	MEMBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

CANADIAN ARCTIC
GAS STUDY LTD.

JUN 28 1977

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VOLUME 23

MAYO, Y.T.
JUNE 13th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

343.093
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Vol. 23

INDEX OF WITNESSES

	<u>Page</u>
MS. MABEL HAGER -----	2815
MR. EDWIN HAGER -----	2818
MS. MARY HAGER -----	2822
MR. GRAHAM KELLY -----	2825
MS. BEVERLEY BLANCHARD -----	2826
MS. LOUISE PROFEIT -----	2828
MS. ELMA MOSES -----	2830
MS. SHIRLEY LINDSTROM -----	2831-2891
MR. ROBERT HAGER -----	2834
MS. CHRISTINE HAGER -----	2835
MS. MAY FAIRCLOUGH -----	2836
MR. SAM PETER -----	2837
MS. LUCY PETER -----	2838
MR. LEON LOGIE -----	2839
MS. BESSIE LUCAS -----	2840
MS. HELEN BUYCK -----	2843
MR. JOE JACK -----	2845
MR. JOHN BURRELL -----	2845-2866-2868- 2880-2906-2914
MR. DAVE PORTER -----	2849
MS. LIZZIE HAGER -----	2851
MR. GORDON McINTYRE -----	2860
MR. ROGER RONDAU -----	2867-2911
D. CAMERON -----	2868-2885-2887
LANDON MCKENZIE -----	2872-2885-2917
MR. DON McPHERSON -----	2874-2913
MS. HEATHER KLASSEN -----	2878
GERD SUTTA -----	2879
MS. MARCY McDONALD -----	2890
MS. SUE MOSES -----	2899
MR. GILLES PODHARA -----	2904-2916
MR. YVAN LEMIEUX -----	2908
MR. DON MARK -----	2909-2918
MR. MAURICE BRASSEAU -----	2911
MR. WES BUYCK -----	2912
MR. MIKE McGEACHY -----	2915

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1 Mayo, Yukon Territory

2 June 13th, 1977

3 COMMUNITY HEARING

4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentle-
6 men, I'd like now to open this community hearing and perhaps
7 immediately, I might call on Ms. Mabel Hager to introduce
8 the Interpreter.

9 MS. HAGER: Ladies and gentlemen,
10 our Interpreter her is Lizzie Hager.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you and if
12 I may then, I'll just -- let me begin by introducing the
13 Board.

14 My name is Ken Lysyk and with me
15 on the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps, both of
16 whom are Yukoners.

17 Perhaps I'll take just a moment
18 or two to say something about what our job is and how we're
19 going about doing our job. I wonder, Ms. Hager, would you
20 care to interpret these comments? All right, you might
21 just mention then, that as to what our job is, the Government
22 of Canada has said that it wishes to make a decision as to
23 whether or not it will allow a pipeline to be built through
24 Canada to move gas from the Arctic to the lower forty-eight
25 States of the United States.

26 The Government says that it wants

1 to make that decision this August. The Government has to
2 decide first of all, whether it will approve any pipeline
3 through Canada. If it does approve a route through Canada,
4 whether that route should be along the Alaska Highway or
5 down the Mackenzie Valley.

6 Our job is to provide the govern-
7 ment with some information and advice to help it make that
8 decision. We are to tell the government what we've learned
9 about what would happen if a pipeline were built along the
10 Alaska Highway.

11 A very important part of our job
12 is to tell the government what the people of Yukon think
13 about building a highway -- building a pipeline along the
14 Alaska Highway. That is the purpose of these community
15 hearings, to get the opinion of as many people as possible,
16 as to what they think would be good about building such a
17 pipeline and what they think would be bad about such a
18 pipeline. So in a moment, I'm going to ask people to come
19 forward to tell us what they think about the pipeline or to
20 ask a question about building of the pipeline.

21 Before I do that, let me mention
22 that we keep a complete record -- we keep notes of everything
23 that is said by anyone who speaks to the Inquiry and for
24 that reason, when someone has something to say, I will ask
25 that they come up to the table with the microphone to make
26 their statement or ask a question.

1 So now, I would like to ask
2 someone please to come forward and tell us what they think
3 about the pipeline or ask a question about the pipeline.

4 MS. HAGER: Mr. Commissioner and
5 Board members, my name is Mabel Hager. First of all, I
6 would like to talk about the short time we were given to the
7 pipeline. Are we not as important as the people in the
8 Northwest Territories? They were given about at least a
9 couple years to study this and get ready for the hearing.

10 I too would like to see our land
11 claims settled first before the pipeline. Why I am saying
12 land claims settled first so that the people can be better
13 -- can have better education and be prepared for the pipeline
14 or whatever, to come. Meanfully land, management is non-
15 existing here and I am afraid that our land claims have been
16 shoved aside by the pipeline. This is not good and I think
17 you should know this and tell the government about this
18 when you report back.

19 Our old age pensioners should be
20 more respected so that they will not suffer from the high
21 cost of living, just ordinary situation of development. I
22 am also concerned about our young people. What will happen
23 to them, meaning dope, alcohol. What about our young girls?
24 What would happen to the people's trapline. What are they
25 going to benefit after the pipeline.

26 What I'm saying, if the pipeline

1 goes through, what would happen to their traplines? What
2 would happen to the game?

3 I wish I had an answer to all the
4 unanswered questions that related to the pipeline. I'd also
5 like to say that there isn't too many people here today
6 because some of them have been picked up for the forest
7 fire and then there is a lot of men that went out to the
8 Bonnet Plume, wherever they have the mine there, to work.

9 Thank you.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
11 much, Ms. Hager, for that statement. Thank you very much
12 for that statement. Just two things arising out of what
13 you said.

14 We're sorry that some people can't
15 be here because of fire-fighting reasons you mentioned. There
16 is another hearing this evening at 8:00 o'clock in the
17 other hall so we hope that they'll be able to attend and
18 we hope that people who are here this afternoon will also
19 be able to attend the evening meeting to listen and to
20 participate in that meeting.

21 The second thing I wanted to say,
22 you mentioned at the beginning that the short time for the
23 Inquiry was something that troubled you as compared with the
24 length of time that was available for the Mackenzie Valley
25 Inquiry, Mr. Justice Berger's Inquiry. I just wanted
26 to say on that because I didn't mention it in my opening

1 remarks, is that the setup so far as the Alaska Highway, is
2 quite a lot different. Our job is quite a lot different
3 than Mr. Justice Berger's job.

4 Here, the government has said that
5 it wants to make its decision in principle in August and
6 therefore, it is important to have a preliminary report,
7 a report made to it before August, but the government also
8 said, at the time it established this Inquiry, that if it
9 does give approval in principle to a pipeline along the
10 Alaska Highway, then it will establish a further Inquiry
11 that would produce a final report and develop the detailed
12 terms and conditions for building the pipeline.

13 So that would be a second stage
14 would happen afterwards. Now, in the Mackenzie Valley, it
15 wasn't first stage, second stage. There was simply one
16 Inquiry and Mr. Justice Berger's job was to develop the
17 detailed terms and conditions for the pipeline. That's not
18 our job. Our job is to say what we can in terms -- what
19 we've been able to learn about what the consequences would
20 be of building the pipeline -- social and economic con-
21 sequences -- to tell the government something about what
22 the further Inquiry should be like if it gives approval in
23 principle to the Alaska Highway, what further studies should
24 be done and so on.

25 So ours is a preliminary report
26 and if it chooses the Alaska Highway, there would be a

1 further Inquiry. Now, having said that, these hearings are
2 still very important because, as I mentioned, we're to tell
3 the government what we can as a result of these hearings
4 all around the Yukon, about what people think for or against
5 the pipeline or why they're worried about the pipeline, and
6 how some of those worries or concerns could be met.

7 There is no assurance that there
8 would be another opportunity after August, for the people
9 to speak out on that matter, in terms of whether or not
10 they think the pipeline is a good thing. So I just thought
11 I would mention that.

12 Can I ask now if someone else
13 would like to come forward please and make a statement?

14 MR. HAGER: Yes sir. Well, if
15 I think of anything from the early days for all this town
16 was built, what language I got to speak -- Indian or white?

17 MR. CHAIFMAN: Sir, whatever you
18 prefer. So if you feel more comfortable speaking in Indian
19 language, then we would have it translated. If you could
20 stop after every sentence or two. So whatever suits you
21 best and if I may just ask you as I will everyone else, to
22 begin by saying your name for the record.

23 MR. HAGER: Well, this morning,
24 this woman -- lady come to our place and I speak in English
25 and put through the tape. Well, that's English language,
26 but I'm going to speak through this Indian language.

Mr. E. Hager (Interpreted)

1 From the early days, when this
2 town was built, from all these old people -- my grandfather,
3 my grandmother, they came from the Yukon, from Selkirk,
4 about 18 -- 1918 I think but I don't know, but after that,
5 I see the first town.

6 INTERPRETER: He's saying that
7 the first town that was built in Yukon around Mayo area was
8 McQuesten, where they had --

9 MR. HAGER: Dredged gold mine.

10 INTERPRETER: Dredged gold mine
11 and then second town he'd been to was on Gordon Landing but
12 it was no good for the boat landing and for the freight and
13 then the third town was Mayo -- started in 1903 and from
14 there -- before Mayo started here, the people from Selkirk
15 came over here and they all were mixed together in here and
16 white people, all the Indians -- they were helping one
17 another. They worked as one person together. That's what
18 he said, as far as he went.

19 That time he said they had the
20 store -- they were selling meat and dry meat and fish and
21 the people were really good to one another at that time he
22 said.

23 Mayo town was flooded in 1936 and
24 three boat were working in the rivers at that time. He
25 said there was a house way up there, it had dynamite inside
26 there and the fire got to it. They just had to use shovels

1 and axe like that just for the fire -- making the fire lines.
2 After the mine closed down -- before the mine closed down,
3 he said that Wanake (?) was the boss for them when they
4 were working in Mayo. He died on a plane crash.

5 He said when that man died in
6 the plane crash, he had to haul it up to Keno Hill mine.
7 After that man died, he said Keno Hill was closed down for
8 three years. When that man died he said, he had to take
9 him up there with a dog team and he said he had to break his
10 own trail. From thereon he said, after that Mayo town was
11 really nice. They never knew anything about pipelines
12 since 1900 and he said, they don't know anything about
13 pipelines but he said, we only burn wood.

14 The pipeline that is coming
15 through, he says, he doesn't think that would be any good
16 to Mayo. He said long time ago, they used to use an oil stove,
17 forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty below, he said, that
18 the oil would freeze up at times and they have to turn
19 back to the wood.

20 They used to hunt fish, moose and
21 make their living off Mayo Lake but now, he said there is a
22 dam up there. They can't do that anymore. There is no fish
23 going up that way anymore. When he went to the last meeting
24 he said -- the one they had not very long ago -- he said that
25 Commissioner Smith was talking about putting a dam up in
26 Fraser Falls, but if there is a dam built up in the Fraser

1 Falls, he says the same thing going to happen. That's what
2 happened to Mayo Lake. There will be no fishing or getting
3 any meat and things like that to make for ourselves and the
4 families.

5 He said there is some -- Peter and
6 Peter Lucas -- Lanny and him, they had traplines up in the
7 Fraser Falls. He said if the dam built up there, it's
8 flooded out. He said they're not going to pay them anything
9 for it. They're just going to lose everything one way.

10 They pay ten dollars every five
11 years for their trap line and little children are learning
12 how to trap now. The ones they have at school and I
13 believe the one that's teaching them, they get dad and some
14 other people in the village to teach them how to skin and
15 how to look after their food. He said he doesn't know how
16 much these kids get for the hunting.

17 The only thing, Indians if they
18 move up towards around from Fraser Falls up to Lansing, he
19 said they're going to make out all right, but now that, he
20 said they're talking about that dam to be built in that
21 Fraser Falls. He say, won't do them any good anymore, if
22 they do put that dam in and this town is going to be no
23 good too he said.

24 But if the pipeline, just like
25 what he said, some of the oil and things like that, freeze
26 before -- if anything should happen like that, he said, and

1 if the pipeline should break or anything, he said, it's going
2 to do lots of damage. He said long time ago, they used to
3 go out hunting and up at Echo Lake, they used to set net and
4 make dried meat and fish and everything and when they bring
5 it back to town, they deal with the stores, you know, like
6 they sell their meat and they get food for it. They help
7 each other that way.

8 He said there's no freezer at that
9 time. The same way -- on the same way -- and I speak
10 the same way, into language. Thank you.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
12 much sir, for that interesting history and for your remarks
13 on the pipeline. Just to keep the record complete sir, can
14 I ask your name?

15 MR. HAGER: My name? Edwin Hager.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Edwin Hager?

17 Thank you.

18 MS. HAGER: My name is Mary Hager.
19 Thank you all of my friends. Now, I'm going to talk Indian.

20 INTERPRETER: In the first place
21 she say, my grandpa wasn't raised with gas or oil. She
22 said when I raised my children, she said, she didn't know
23 anything about kids and family allowance. She said they
24 used to go out in the fall time with dog pack, out for the
25 winter to make their food. And winter time come, they turn
26 to the dog team and make their living out in the bush.

1 Their husband hunt or the woman
2 also, they sell it and they buy food with it. They don't
3 order anything from Simpson Sears or Eatons. They make their
4 own clothing. They make their living. They used to be
5 really happy living that way, but now she said, they got
6 everything today and they're not happy. It's not like the
7 way they used to live.

8 First time Erik Nielsen came here to
9 open up the beer parlor in 1955, a meeting in her house,
10 she said she told Erik Nielsen that and it's not the right
11 thing you are doing because there's lots of girls and women
12 -- they're not going to take care of their kids anymore if
13 the beer parlor opens and many people going to die from
14 drinking.

15 She said my son caught polio in
16 1952. She raised up his daughter. While Julius and I were
17 out in Edmonton. Even at that time, she said, government
18 never even looked after her to help her with taking care of
19 our daughter. I've been through lots of hardship. Now,
20 she said, they've got counsellors for the Yukon, she said,
21 everything is hidden from you. They don't know which way
22 they're going because nobody tells them anything.

23 She said now that I'm getting really
24 old, she said, this pipeline they're talking about, she said
25 I don't like it because for the sake of my -- for the young
26 children that are growing up now.

1 She said since the last few years,
2 people used to drink lots she said, but now a lot of them
3 quit drinking and if the pipeline come through again, there
4 will be many people that are going to go back drinking and
5 things like that, that's what she said. She said now, she
6 hear about all kinds of things going on like pipeline and she
7 said she's just got fear in her heart all the time. She's
8 not like she used to be long time ago.

9 She said, Keno Hill mine promised
10 jobs to people but Indian people hardly get any jobs up
11 there. When the first time the beer parlor came out, she
12 told that Erik Nielsen not to make beer parlor, but now she
13 said, people are just sitting around the beer parlors, not
14 hardly doing any work for themselves and they become lazy.

15 She said she heard Commissioner
16 say, Indians are lazy. They're not doing their work.
17 They just sit in a bar. She said they shouldn't have opened
18 a beer parlor in the first place. She said if pipeline come
19 through, she said, there's lots of young children, they're
20 going to suffer because of it. Everything will be high,
21 groceries and everything else.

22 The first time the white people
23 came to Yukon, she said they never asked anybody anything.
24 She said now, they're asking people for things. The one
25 thing she doesn't like is pipeline. She doesn't think any-
26 body else does. She said that's all.

Mr. G. Kelly

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
2 much, Ms. Hager, for coming forward to let us have an
3 opinion. Yes sir?

4 MR. KELLY: Mr. Commissioner,
5 members of the Board, my name is Graham Kelly. I'm a
6 resident of Mayo.

7 I would definitely like to see a
8 pipeline go through the Yukon as I'm sure it would help
9 all the small faltering businesses up here. It would be
10 best if land claims were settled first, but if it cannot
11 be so, compensation to the native people for any of their
12 land that was used, should be agreed upon by the government
13 and the pipeline company.

14 As for environmental damage which
15 construction of a pipeline would induce, I do not know any
16 native people who are complaining about having to use a
17 pickup or a car to haul their meat out of the bush on roads
18 and trails created by the Alaska Highway construction.

19 As for any damaging social effects
20 created by pipeline construction, in my view, anybody who
21 gets mixed up in illicit trades such as drugs and prostitution
22 or who have children who do so, they only have themselves to
23 blame. We should not be arguing against a pipeline, but
24 we should be preparing ourselves to cope with the effects
25 of one and everybody try and make the most of it, even if
26 it means getting some training for a job, otherwise we

1 shouldn't complain. Thank you.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that complete
3 your statement? Thank you very much indeed, Mr. Kelly.

4 MS. BLANCHARD: Mr. Commissioner
5 and members of the Board, my name is Beverley Blanchard and
6 I'm here to express my views on the pipeline.

7 Now, I realize there is gas -- that
8 there is need for gas in the States, but are the Americans
9 thinking about how it will affect our people? Sure, they
10 say it will be good for the businesses, but how many natives
11 have businesses that they themselves run?

12 We the native people, will not
13 benefit from the pipeline unless we are given more time to
14 educate and train our people and also settle the land claims.
15 A large majority of the native people already depend on
16 hunting and trapping to get by today. How will they survive
17 if the economy goes up? It is suicidal to bypass the ways
18 and living of the native people.

19 You must take into consideration,
20 how much damage and destruction of building of a pipeline
21 will cause to the environment and the social being of the
22 people in the Yukon. Is there going to be compensation for
23 the trappers where the pipeline will be crossing the trap-
24 line areas? However, once the traplines are taken away from
25 the trappers because of the pipeline crossing over the areas,
26 it will take a lot from the trappers too.

1 Sure, compensation can be promised
2 for their income, but you'll also be taking away a part of
3 their lives. They have lived and depended on trapping all
4 these years. Now, just think for a moment, what can happen
5 to a person when something like that is taken away from
6 them. They will certainly collapse and fall into the pit of
7 alcoholism because there will be nothing left for them.

8 I would rather see my people trap
9 and carry on the tradition than see them receive money so
10 they can be one step closer for alcohol to overtake their
11 lives. I'm also very concerned about the number of young
12 girls we have in the communities here. What guarantee do the
13 girls have in order to protect themselves against these
14 men?

15 You yourself know that the workers
16 will not be kept in camps once they seek women companionship.
17 It will bring destruction to the people, in relation to how
18 the workers can easily overpower the rules that are to be
19 set for them about going into communities. Naturally, it
20 will also result in higher crime rates such as murder,
21 aggravated assault, forcible rape, thefts, et cetera. There
22 will be more drugs floating around and the intake of alcohol
23 will double. Many young people will suffer as well as the
24 old.

25 Has the government and Foothills
26 Company thought about this? How will they go about in trying

1 to prevent it?

2 Now, I've been reading briefs, you
3 know, from the Territorial Government they've provided about
4 you know, facts on the impact of Alaska that resulted from
5 the pipeline -- the oil pipeline they built in '74 -- and
6 the people there are already suffering from this and I don't
7 want to see my people suffer anymore now because of the
8 hurried developments.

9 So -- I can't say anymore. I'm too
10 nervous.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: We've got all
12 afternoon. Please take your time.

13 MS. BLANCHARD: What I am saying,
14 time is the factor right now. We need more time, you know,
15 to develop the people about this pipelines and development,
16 you know. We have to get the land claims settled first, so
17 maybe that way, we can maybe benefit from the pipeline and
18 we could organize.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
20 Ms. Blanchard, for the time and thought you've obviously
21 gave to preparing your statement and for coming forward to
22 give it.

23 Okay, can I ask if someone else
24 now would please come forward and -- yes?

25 MS. PROFIT: Members of the Lysyk
26 Inquiry and all those present here this afternoon, what is

1 this pipeline that we've been constantly hearing about?
2 What is this thing called a pipeline that so many are afraid
3 to even talk about. It's only one thing in my mind, as a
4 person of native ancestry, and that's cultural genocide.
5 That's the complete destruction of a once proud people.

6 Destruction and the wiping out
7 of the past merely because of the -- what a few choice
8 people called progress. This progression I think, will
9 only lead to the repression of our people. The poorer will
10 become poorer, the old will not be compensated with the
11 higher pension, to keep up with the inevitable high rate
12 of inflation that will probably be coming down on us. These
13 people will suffer the most.

14 What about our children? Decisions
15 have to be made for them. Will they be given an opportunity
16 to enjoy this wide open beautiful north land as we have?
17 Will they be given the opportunity to learn some of the old
18 traditional ways? The ways of our once close-knit family
19 orientated life, to pick up the pieces of an almost destroyed,
20 forgotten people, our destroyed, forgotten past and restore
21 it and instill a pride that was once there in our grand-
22 parents. That's a pretty big job.

23 So, therefore, I think what is
24 really essential is time. Time to deal with our own problems,
25 time to start and negotiate with our land claims to make
26 a unified decision. Time to make an absolute certainty, a

Ms. L. Profeit
Ms. E. Moses

1 certainty that we as a people will take part in our own
2 destination.

3 If there is to be a pipeline, then
4 we should be fully compensated and possibly given oppor-
5 tunities to take part in drawing up the guidelines as to
6 the best route and there should be a guarantee of Yukoners
7 being able to get employment from this blasted manmade oil
8 channel. They just might bring up all their own men and
9 then our people will be left without employment.

10 That's about all I have to say
11 about the pipeline. So in ending, I would like to take
12 this opportunity to thank you all for coming here in and
13 allowing us to express our views and opinions. Thank you.

14 MR. CHATPMAN: Thank you very much.
15 Once again just for the record, could I ask your name please?

16 MS. PROFIT: Louise Profeit.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Can
18 I invite someone else to come forward and make a few comments
19 or give an opinion or ask a question?

20 MS. MOSES: Mr. Commissioner, Board
21 members, my name is Elma Moses.

22 I don't know anything about the
23 pipelines, but I am sure of the social disruption that it
24 will cause. I hear that a pipeline may be built along the
25 Tintina Trench or the Dempster Highway. There has been no
26 impact study on these areas. This could disturb the caribou

Ms. E. Moses
Ms. S. Lindstrom

1 migration. This is also going through trapping areas. You
2 will see that if you look at the trapping registration map
3 for this area.

4 If there is a break in the pipeline,
5 what will happen to the fish and animals? Not to mention
6 the land, which is our pride, the last frontier. I don't
7 believe our people will get jobs with the pipeline, as most
8 likely, the construction will either be American or at
9 least from outside the Yukon and they will bring in their
10 own workers.

11 The influx of these workers will
12 surely destroy our people with drugs, alcohol, and will
13 corrupt our women. It will cause inflation. We must think
14 of people on fixed income, mainly the old age pensioners.
15 We, the women, fear for our daughters and granddaughters who
16 are now young ladies. We want them to finish school and
17 have a career, not become young unwed mothers.

18 Land claims should be the main
19 concern to both white and Indian people here in the Yukon,
20 instead of pipeline. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
22 Ms. Moses, for coming forward to let us have that statement.
23 Can I ask if someone else would like to come forward please
24 and let us have an opinion or a comment or perhaps ask a
25 question about the pipeline proposal?

26 MS. LINDSTROM: I was informed that

1 I could speak for some others that weren't able to come.
2 We wrote down some of their comments for them. Now, these
3 people live in Stewart and we'd like to know if this is
4 still acceptable?

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: That would be quite
6 in order if you -- will you be identifying each individual
7 by name?

8 MS. LINDSTROM: Yes.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

10 MS. LINDSTROM: This is Mrs.
11 Hilda Popodymeck and she's a housewife with three children.
12 Her husband works for the Territorial Government and she
13 said I think they should wait for a while. I still don't
14 quite understand it. She also thinks that if they wait
15 a while, they could train more Indian boys so they can have
16 a job. If trained, they can have their own families here
17 and they can spend the money here.

18 The outside people come to work and
19 they take the money outside also.

20 This one's from Dave Moses. He
21 said they should have the stations up there and move the gas
22 out by trucks. He said gas is not good for the house. The
23 kids will fool around with it and it will leak out. Many
24 are killed.

25 What is the people going to do when
26 they build the pipeline? It's going to spoil the country.

1 It's going to attract people here and they'll be scattered
2 all over. After everything is over, the Indians will be a
3 pretty poor people.

4 I think to myself, I don't like to
5 see the pipeline. It's going to spoil the hunting grounds.
6 Why don't they put it under the river? Where is the people
7 going to be if they cut off the allowance from the govern-
8 ment? A lot of the white man will look for big money.
9 That's why they want the pipeline. It shouldn't be in this
10 country, this pipeline.

11 He also said drinking is going to
12 be coming out more. It's going to get more worse. People
13 are going to kill one another. The people that murder only
14 go to jail. Long ago, when not much police, the people kill
15 one another for gold or women. We hear the pipeline is going
16 to come through and they won't care about us. We should be
17 like the olden days. It was peaceful. Government spoils
18 things for the people here by bringing in booze and drugs.

19 I want to go out in the bush and
20 show the boys how to hunt. I went to Whitehorse and asked
21 for money to do this and I couldn't get anything. Now, a
22 plane comes in with a whole bunch of students and they go in
23 the bush. What do they do? They just spoil the country.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. CLAFMAN: Thank you for
26 passing that along and I hope also, you'll express the thanks

1 of this Board to the people who took the trouble to pass
2 along their views in this way.

3 Can I ask if someone else now, would
4 like to come forward and give an opinion or ask a question?

5 MR. HAGER: Mr. Commissioner and
6 Board members, my name is Robert Hager. I'm the Chief of
7 Mayo.

8 Here I wrote down -- no pipeline
9 until land claims settlement first. If pipeline ever go
10 through, I would like to see a freeze on all things like
11 food, hardware -- that's because if we -- we're the people
12 that's going to suffer, the small people. If pipeline ever
13 go through, food and things are going to go high like it did
14 in Dawson City at the gold rush days, where I talked to one
15 of the older persons, they say dozen eggs or one little egg,
16 I don't what it was, that cost a dollar each. I believe
17 this is what's going to happen if the pipeline ever goes
18 through.

19 That's why we like to see the
20 freeze on all things like food and hardware. This is one
21 thing that's going to happen in a pipeline for sure, is the
22 Indian people is going to get hired for low wages like I
23 see here in Mayo. Everyplace I know of, the native people
24 are the ones that get hired for lower wages and they do hard
25 work and when they do work, they work hard.

26 Like I see it here in Mayo with

1 L.I.D., Indian people working for L.I.D. for four dollars an hour
2 and get fired for even smoking on the job and even for tying
3 their shoelaces on a job, they get fired and this is not
4 very good things I see here in Mayo.

5 It makes me so mad to see it, but
6 there is nothing I can do because people are in need of jobs.
7 I see it with my own eyes, the white people are working for
8 L.I.D. They're the ones that ^{get} ride from work and a ride
9 home afterwards, but the native people that walk to work and
10 walk back from work. This is really something. I believe
11 this is going to happen in that pipeline myself.

12 I would very much say, I'm pretty
13 sure it would happen. I'd say more but, I would like to
14 thank you, Commissioner and Board members, for coming to
15 this community. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hager, we very
17 much appreciate your coming forward to express your views
18 to this Inquiry and needless to say, if you feel like adding
19 to those remarks later this afternoon or this evening, we'd
20 be delighted to hear from you again.

21 Can I ask if anyone else now, would
22 like to come forward to make a comment or ask a question?

23 MS. HAGER: Mr. Commissioner and
24 Board members, my name is Christine Hager.

25 I myself, have been listening about
26 pipeline which I hardly know about, but I am concerned about

1 how it will spoil the young people, people's future of high
2 costs if the pipeline goes through. I believe that the
3 cost of living will never go down again after the pipeline
4 goes through.

5 There was not enough time to
6 prepare us for the hearings. I am sure that the Indian
7 people will not be the ones to get jobs on this pipeline
8 because of the lack of skills, which I would like to see
9 land claims settled before pipeline, so the people can
10 educate for this pipeline they are talking about.

11 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner and
12 Board members.

13 MP. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
14 Ms. Hager, for coming forward to speak to us. Can I invite
15 someone else now, to step forward and make a few remarks or
16 ask a question?

17 MS. FAIRCLOUGH: Mr. Commissioner
18 and members of the Board, my name is May Fairclough.

19 I'd like to thank you first for
20 giving me this opportunity to voice my opinions concerning
21 this gas pipeline. I am not in favour of a pipeline being
22 built here because the social problems we received from the
23 Alaska Highway constructions are not yet cured.

24 It is asked what evidence is there
25 or bluntly speaking, there is high alcohol problems and
26 children growing up and knowing only one parent. Aside from

1 these problems mentioned, there will be more resulting
2 from this pipeline such as higher crime rates and prices and
3 alcohol and drug intake. It is the people here in the
4 communities that will have to live with it and many will
5 suffer. It is not good to bring this pipeline so soon in
6 the Yukon.

7 The people here should be given
8 more time to adjust to make developments and given the
9 chance to settle land claims. This way, they might be able
10 to benefit from the pipeline. Thank you.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
12 Ms. Fairclough. Can I ask if someone else would like to
13 come up please and make a statement or give a comment or ask
14 a question? I will remind you again, we'd like to keep the
15 hearings informal as possible. It's not at all necessary
16 to have a prepared statement or a long fancy statement of
17 any kind. It's just very important that we hear from as
18 many people, get as good a feeling as possible for the
19 opinion of people who live here as to what they think about
20 the pipeline, however brief your comments might be and
21 whether you've had a chance to give it any thought in advance.

22 MR. PETER: My name is Sam Peter.
23 I was born in Mayo. I'm going to speak in Indian words
24 first.

25 INTERPRETER: He said if the pipe-
26 line goes through, he say, it's going to spoil all animals

Mr. S. Peter (Interpreted)
Ms. L. Peter (Interpreted)

1 and kill off animals and it won't be any good anymore. If
2 it goes through anybody's trapline, are those people going
3 to be paid for that?

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like me
5 to give an answer to that question now or would you prefer --

6 MR. PETER: Well, whatever you
7 think.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, okay. I
9 think that with respect to what the pipeline company proposes
10 to do as policy, normally I ask one of the people from the
11 company to respond to questions because it's not the job of
12 this Board to say what the company promises to do and what
13 it does not promise to do. But it has said, in the course of
14 the hearings, that it would pay compensation for people who
15 lost a trapline or whatever as a direct result of the building
16 of the pipeline.

17 INTERPRETER: He said, if it comes
18 through Dempster Highway, it's going to be -- everything
19 will be spoiled there too, for everybody in Yukon. He
20 doesn't like a pipeline until land claims settlement. That's
21 all.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
23 Mr. Peter, for that statement.

24 MS. PETER: My name is Lucy Peter.

25 INTERPRETER: She said if the
26 pipeline comes through there, she said it's going to kill

1 animals off, the ones that we make our living by, so she
2 doesn't want the land -- I mean, the pipeline until the
3 land claims settlement. She said she's old now and she said
4 I'm just speaking on behalf of my grandchildren and the
5 younger people. That's all she said.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
7 much, Ms. Peter, for letting us have your opinion. Can I
8 ask if someone else would like to come forward now and make
9 a statement, express an opinion or ask a question?

10 MR. LOGIE: I certainly had no
11 intention of stepping up here to say anything but so many
12 people do come up and say what's in their heart that one
13 wants to belong.

14 I don't want to be insulting to the
15 Commission or impertinent, but you know, I think many people
16 feel, about this Commission, that it was just suddenly brought
17 on to kind of placate or hopefully to placate or pacify
18 people, because all the things one can say -- all the things
19 that have been said so eloquently in the Berger Inquiry,
20 against the pipeline development, equally apply here.

21 I don't even think they are good
22 economic reasons for building this pipeline. I mean, there
23 weren't good economic reasons in the Athabasca Tar Sands
24 and this oil is going in the end -- or this gas is going to
25 cost Canadians more than Arabian oil, you know, Arabian fuel.
26 It is -- the Inquiry is wonderful in this sense, that it

1 brings the community together. As I say, it's beautiful
2 to see everyone trying to say that -- trying to think of
3 what makes a community and wonder what -- about the effects
4 of this development on it. Thank you.

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir.
6 Just before you leave the microphone, could I ask you to
7 give your name please for the record?

8 MR. LOGIE: Yes, it's Leon Logie.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
10 Can I invite someone else to come forward please and make
11 a comment? Yes?

12 MS. LUCAS: My name is Bessie Lucas
13 and I'm going to talk Indian.

14 INTERPRETER: She said that since
15 she was nine years old, her mother died and she raised her
16 other brothers and sisters, getting meat and fish from
17 other people. Sometimes, she set a hook in the ice for
18 fish. She said when she was fourteen years old, she quit
19 school because there was no help for her from the government
20 or family allowance, to take care of the family.

21 She said since she was seventeen,
22 she got married when she was seventeen years old and she's
23 got a big family and she's been raising them up, getting meat
24 and things like that from the bush. She said and when they
25 kill a moose, they use everything up, including the moose
26 skin to make mocassins with. Never throw anything out. Just

1 the waste what they have to throw away.

2 She said now, whenever her husband
3 kills moose, she learned to tan moose skin and every moose
4 skin that her husband kills, she tans them. She says she's
5 raising her grandchildren now on fish and meat. She said
6 when the pipeline goes through, she said even right now,
7 the food is so high, how are we going to manage to live then
8 she said, only through the moose and the fish that we can
9 catch and just live through -- from the wildlife in the
10 bush.

11 She said for that, she doesn't like
12 the pipeline to go through until the land claims settlement.
13 She's got lots of children. Even right now, the government
14 is just bossing us around. She said this spring, they went
15 hunting -- I mean they went fishing and the game warden
16 looked -- told her just to get a certain amount of fish and
17 then was going even check the packsack and she told the
18 game warden that and how come we can kill the moose anytime,
19 but we can't -- I mean, we could kill any much they want for
20 the moose but how come they can't catch as much they want
21 for the grayling, when she's got a big family. She told him
22 and he didn't search her packsack.

23 She said last spring, before her
24 husband went out hunting party, he went and got moose for
25 her and somebody reported that his moose got robbed on him,
26 so they had to come into the empty house behind their back

1 and check the freezer. But the next day, he come back and
2 apologized. She said I raised up my family, my sisters,
3 they all with the white people -- married to white people.
4 She said they keep writing to me for dry fish and dry meat.
5 She said only me, I'm married to Indian. She said she
6 doesn't like to be spoiled, but she's got deepfreeze.

7 She said if the pipeline breaks,
8 if it should cause the fire, she says, it's going to be
9 dangerous to everybody, both Indians and whites. She said
10 after that, if the pipeline should go through and all these
11 people that come from outside, they won't care about us
12 after they finish with their job, after everything go high,
13 they just finish with it and go back.

14 She said in Dawson, the Dempster
15 Highway, the Game Warden told them they're going to close
16 up season for caribou for two years. She said if the pipeline
17 -- pipe should break, it's going to kill off more than what
18 we catch. Long time ago, people, they used to be scared to
19 drink. Since beer parlor opened, people drink lots and now,
20 she said, people don't hardly know anything but booze life,
21 but she says she would like to go out in the bush with her
22 husband, but it's only her children hold her back because
23 of that, she has to stay in town because they're going to
24 school.

25 And she think to herself that she
26 would like to have her children out for two months or one

Ms. H. Buyck

1 month just to have her children out in the bush.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
3 much, Ms. Lucas, for coming forward to make that statement.
4 Can I ask if someone else now, would like to come forward
5 please and express an opinion or ask a question? Yes?

6 MS. BUYCK: Mr. Commissioner and
7 Board members, my name is Helen Buyck.

8 First of all, I would like to thank
9 you all for coming here to give us the opportunity of pipe-
10 line. My -- I myself don't like the idea of the pipeline
11 because it would cause more of high cost of living and
12 suffering for the people that don't make very much money.

13 I would like to speak on -- last
14 fall, one of my boys was hired on Dempster Highway just for
15 slashing, that it be the lower wages and then they promise
16 him later on, they would give him another job. That was
17 just only their word again and I believe the same thing will
18 happen to the native people on the pipeline.

19 My brother mentioned about one boy
20 was fired over tying his shoelace, that was another one of
21 my boys working right here at L.I.D. and he got kicked out
22 of school last January. I make a big stink about it to
23 government, but nothing has been done about it. That's
24 because they're just another native I guess. I don't know
25 what it is. So he got a job this summer and he was tying
26 his shoelace he said, was a hot sunny day. I don't care how

1 good a worker you are, but when a hot sun is beating down
2 on you, you have to rest for five minutes and this boss
3 came along, that's all he said. Hey you, and you, you're
4 fired and then that afternoon, he saw them again, he said
5 you're hired back again. Come back to work on Monday. I
6 don't know what reason is that. He, the boss himself,
7 babysitting on a job, he's the one should have been fired
8 I believe, but he's a -- probably he's a white man, that's
9 why he can get away with it. I reported to the office one
10 time and he's still doing on the job.

11 That's what I'd like to talk on.

12 I believe the same thing will happen to the native
13 people. For some reason, they seem to get hired for the
14 low wages and after they do their labour of low wages for
15 the people for the job that was going on and then they're
16 finished -- they say you're finished now, now go home and
17 drink up all your money. They just might as well tell them
18 that because that's all seem like young people to do. They
19 just give it right back to the government what they make,
20 because of the alcoholic that is going on in this world now.

21 That's all I wanted to say. I
22 thought of a lot of things, but when I came up to the front,
23 I forget about half of the things I was going to say.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well thank you,
25 Ms. Buyck. If you'd like to take a moment or two, if after
26 a bit, some of the other things that you had in mind to say,

1 occur to you, please don't hesitate to come up again.
2 Okay, can I ask if someone else would like to make some
3 remarks or ask a question? Okay, can I just sort of make
4 a last call and ask once more if there's anybody else who
5 would like to say something to us today?

6 MR. JACK: Who is here for
7 Foothills?

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Burrell.

9 MR. JACK: I just understand this
10 morning, that I think Foothills is going to put in a formal
11 application for the Dempster? For the Dempster Lateral, is
12 that right?

13 MR. BURRELL: I'm not aware of
14 that. The position that the company has taken is that we
15 will study the Dempster Highway as a possible routing to
16 bring gas down from the Mackenzie Delta. We already have
17 a filing with the -- covering the Maple Leaf project to
18 bring gas from the Delta along the Mackenzie Valley and our
19 position is and the studies have shown that Canada doesn't
20 need this gas from the Delta for at least to the mid 1980's
21 and at that time, Canada can make a decision as to what is
22 in its best interest as to which way to bring the gas down.

23 But we are not making an application
24 for the Dempster Highway at this point in time.

25 MR. JOE: Will you be using the
26 same argument that you'll be using on the Alcan, concerning

1 environmental impacts? Are you going to say that the
2 Dempster has already made the impact?
3 MR. BURRELL: Yes, some of the
4 studies that are the subject of the report will have to
5 do socio-economic and to do environmental studies, that will
6 have to be done.

7 MR. JACK: Oh, another thing I
8 was sort of wondering about is that let's say, in this
9 gas pipeline that there is a break, does it

10 MR. BURRELL: Yes.

11 MR. JACK: And you're saying that
12 well, natural gas expands into air right?

13 MR. BURRELL: It rises into the
14 air. It's lighter than air, yes.

15 MR. JACK: Right. Okay, what
16 happens if a pipeline is buried in permafrost, seven feet
17 below the ground and there will be permafrost on top of it
18 and if you have a break in the pipe, that I think that
19 natural gas under pressure, exposed to colder air will
20 freeze it. Am I not right? What would happen, would the
21 gas -- the natural gas at expanding out from a broken pipe
22 and if it's blocked by permafrost?

23 MR. BURRELL: The gas is under --
24 will be under pressure. The design of the pipeline is over
25 twelve hundred pounds per square inch and if there happens
26 to be a rupture, it will escape from the pipe and as I

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. C. Jack

1 said before, it would blow the dirt up and it would escape
2 into the air. I have to say though, that ruptures don't
3 occur very often. Very seldom do they occur. They can occur.
4 We're not saying that they won't occur, but history with
5 pipelines, both in Alberta and the rest of North America for
6 that matter, indicate that ruptures occur very very seldom.

7 MR. JACK: All right, if this
8 rupture occurs let's say underneath a river bed, it does
9 blow some of the water up, but then again, if you have a
10 layer of ice over the river -- what will happen?

11 MR. BURRELL: Well, it could blow
12 the ice up through and the gas escape to the atmosphere or
13 it may not. In which case, we have sensing devices on the
14 pipeline which would sense if there was a rupture and cause
15 the valves to shut down and isolate that section from the
16 rest of the pipeline system.

17 MR. JACK: What happens if it
18 doesn't exactly blow all the ice out? Let's say if you
19 have about three or four feet of ice over -- on top of the
20 water and if you have about ten feet of water, plus another
21 ten feet of concrete. It's pretty hard to blow all this
22 stuff up.

23 MR. BURRELL: Well, if it didn't
24 then there are the sensing devices which do sense the
25 pressure drop in the pipeline and causes isolation valves
26 to close. Beyond that of course too, we have a dispatch

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. J. Jack

2848

1 centre, a control centre if you wish to call it that, that
2 also would check and be aware of a loss in pressure or a
3 problem and would send people out to have a look at it.

4 MR. JACK: So every so far -- let's
5 say, could you tell these people how far these pressure
6 valves or these control valves you're talking about?

7 MR. BURRELL: Well currently, the
8 pipeline has block valves about every -- I think it's seventy
9 miles -- at compressor stations, but we're in the -- as
10 part of the continuing design for our system, we're looking
11 at the installation of intermediate valves along the pipe-
12 line too.

13 MR. JACK: So then you're saying
14 that if a break does occur and this gas is leaking out let's
15 say under the water and it's polluting the stream, that the
16 only place you can shut it off is every seventy miles apart
17 and seventy miles times whatever -- four feet wide -- that
18 there's going to be that volume of gas will be headed to that
19 stream way.

20 MR. BURRELL: You would shut it
21 off at the isolation valves. As I say, right now, the
22 isolation valves are located at the compressor station,
23 but certainly, they're looking at the need to install them
24 at intermediate positions and that's part of the ongoing
25 design stage of the pipeline.

26 The other point of course, is that

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. J. Jack

2849 .

1 the information we have is that the gas doesn't have an
2 affect -- would not have effect on the water. It would
3 certainly when it blows out it would, but it really doesn't
4 have any effect on the fish beyond the initial -- if you
5 wish to call it, initial blowout.

6 MR. JACK: I don't understand.
7 Are you saying that there is no pollution?

8 MR. BURRELL: The information that
9 we have from experts that are involved with that indicate
10 that gas does not have any effect -- would not have any
11 effect on the fish. Gas in the water -- it bubbles through
12 -- it doesn't dissolve in the water. I bubbles through into
13 the atmosphere.

14 MR. JACK: Right. Does it stay
15 on the surface when --

16 MR. BURRELL: No, it goes right
17 into the air.

18 MR. JACK: Okay, I don't want
19 to take too much now -- I'll save the better parts for
20 Whitehorse. Thank you.

21 MR. PORTER: Yes, I just wanted
22 a further clarification on the point of the newscast. It
23 came over the CBC and we all know that we shouldn't trust
24 the CBC to be always true, but the -- what was in the news-
25 cast was something to the effect that you were pulling out
26 your Maple Leaf line proposal and you stated that if the

Mr. D. Porter
Mr. J. Burrell

2850

1 Alcan route were granted to you, then you would immediately seek
2 formal application to build on the Dempster Lateral to the
3 NEB. Are you saying that isn't true? You would not be
4 doing that?

5 MR. BURRELL: I didn't hear the
6 newscast. I really can't comment on it. All I can say is
7 that the position of the company is that the natural gas
8 from the Delta is not needed until -- well, additional
9 frontier gas is not needed until the mid 1980's. It
10 probably was referring to our argument before the National
11 Energy Board which stated that as I recall, that we would
12 like to have the Maple Leaf project held in abeyance because
13 of the lack of need for reserves from the Delta.

14 Then, it may have gotten into the
15 discussion then about the need from the gas and the use of
16 the Dempster line that we would be studying it and that
17 when Canada did need the gas, that if it was -- if the
18 routing along the Dempster could be installed from a socio-
19 economic and environmental standpoint, then we could apply
20 for it. I think the other thing you have to realize is
21 that we would have to then also look at the reserves that
22 are available and if the gas is available in the Delta, and
23 then decide which of the two ways is the way to go really.

24 MR. PORTER: Yeah, but you're
25 saying that that could have been done, that those actions
26 could have transpired over the weekend without your knowing

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. D. Porter
Ms. L. Hager

2851

1 it?

2 MR. BURRELL: I can't comment on
3 the news cast because --

4 MR. PORTER: Yeah, okay, but I'm
5 saying that there is a possibility that that news cast was
6 true, like it was valid. You being out here and your boss
7 being in Calgary, there is a difference, is there?

8 MR. BURRELL: Yes there is, but
9 I do know what our position was before the National Energy
10 Board and I understand that that position was misinterpreted
11 earlier and this may be just an extension of that. I can't
12 comment on the news cast though, I don't know, but I do
13 know what our position is.

14 MR. PORTER: Okay, thank you very
15 much.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
17 Porter. Mr. Burrell, you can expect to be hearing from Mr.
18 Jack in Whitehorse and perhaps phoning Calgary.

19 Does anyone else have a statement
20 to make or a question to ask. Last call.

21 MS. HAGER: My name is Lizzie Hager.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Hager, you'd
23 like to say something? Excellent.

24 MS. HAGER: Myself too, I don't
25 like to see pipeline go through, just like that man from
26 -- that was speaking over here -- he said gas or oil -- gas

1 won't affect fish. I guess some of you remember when the
2 dam was built up here, the fish -- they smelled of gas and
3 we can't even eat it. It can affect fish, I can say this
4 for sure, because I taste that fish. One time, I didn't
5 have anything to eat when I first came to Mayo when I was
6 fourteen. I went fishing with people from here and I couldn't
7 even eat that fish after I caught it because it make me sick
8 to my stomach.

9 But I hate to be like talking against
10 people, but I want to be fair and everything what I say
11 because none of us is better than each other. The only
12 thing I like, you know, pipeline not to go through until
13 land claim is settled because it would upset a lot of things,
14 animals that we live on and you know. Like me and I used to
15 never drink before until the beer parlors opened. I have a
16 lot of children to support. I raise up my children myself.
17 Welfare won't help me. They only give me about twenty-eight
18 dollars a month for my seven children and myself.

19 I used to hunt rabbit and I fish and
20 I get meat here and different people kill moose and go with
21 them to cut some meat. That's why these meat and fish are
22 so important to me and my family. I've got a crippled
23 husband for twenty-four years. Right now, I just came back
24 yesterday. I went fishing over to Pelly and I brought back
25 lots of fish. I went out trapping meat for my family and I
26 brought it back. It's only me that's doing the work for my

1 family.

2 This is the reason why I want the
3 pipeline not to go through and spoil the things that we
4 eat because God gave it to us to eat. If we destroy it,
5 we did it for ourselves. I believe one day, everyone of us
6 we could be without food and we're going to depend on it.
7 That's why we really have to think of what we're really
8 doing. Not to be talking against each other, but to work
9 together and work out things for one another in every way
10 that we can do it.

11 You know, through drinking, my
12 husband and I were separated but now, we came back together
13 a year ago after separation for twenty-three years and it's
14 really wonderful how, you know, we see all these sounds in
15 here, all the -- some people in here, they used to be
16 drunkards. But, we got saved through Jesus and we can under-
17 stand on both sides what is said. We can't talk against
18 each other and we can't talk against anybody and be better
19 than anybody, but we just want animals and food that we eat
20 to be protected. That's the only reason and about the things
21 -- about our daughters. They say people that are scared for
22 their daughters, you know, I don't believe.

23 This world will last that long for
24 us to be afraid of, because I believe it's coming to an end.
25 That's why we should all work together and decide for our-
26 self what is best for each one of us. Not to pull the other

1 way or the other way. Nothing would work that way, but if
2 we work together and do the thing that is really best for
3 everyone of us, not only for the natives, but I believe the
4 white people going to be included in there too, because
5 food one day is not going to be around.

6 We hear so much outside about the
7 rain and the water where they didn't have that around, down
8 -- outside where there was so much snow. Right here is --
9 we've had a thunder storm while there was still winter.
10 Everything is just changing around. Everything could dry up
11 or you know, and we have to depend on the food for all of
12 us, each one of us, so we really have to think about every-
13 thing, what we're doing right here. That's all I got to
14 say.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much
16 for those very thoughtful remarks, Ms. Hager. Just a couple
17 of things then before we adjourn.

18 If anyone would like to add to the
19 remarks they made this afternoon or if they didn't come
20 forward to make a statement, would like to pass along their
21 thoughts to the Inquiry, I'll just mention that you can drop
22 a note to us at our office in Whitehorse -- the Alaska Highway
23 Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building -- L-Y-N-N Building in
24 Whitehorse and we'd be very pleased to hear from you.

25 Secondly, just to remind you again
26 that we meet again at 8:00 o'clock in the other hall, the

1 community hall, and that we hope that many of you can
2 come out and participate in those proceedings.

3 Thirdly, I'd like to thank everyone
4 for coming out this afternoon to give us the benefit of their
5 views and I would like to extend a very special thanks to
6 a very capable interpreter, Ms. Hager, so thank you all very
7 much indeed.

8 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentle-
3 men, I'd like now to resume the proceedings of this community
4 hearing in Mayo. As you'll know, we opened the hearing
5 this afternoon in the other hall and resuming proceedings
6 this evening.

7 I'm pleased to see that some of
8 the people who were with us this afternoon, are out again
9 this evening. I hope they'll bear with me for a couple of
10 minutes because I will be repeating a little bit what I
11 said there.

12 Just very briefly, in terms of
13 who we are and what our job is and how we're going about
14 trying to do that job. I might begin by introducing the
15 Board.

16 My name is Ken Lysyk and with me
17 on the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps, both of
18 whom are Yukoners. You'll see with us, some members of our
19 staff. I won't stop to identify by name some of the people
20 who are with us, but over there at the end of the table, is
21 the Secretary to the Inquiry and beside her, the Official
22 Reporter. I mention that because we keep a complete record
23 of everything that is said at the community hearings as well
24 as the formal hearings which we've had in the first phase
25 in Whitehorse and which will be resuming later this
26 month.

1 For that reason, I will, when in a
2 minute or two, I invite people to come forward to give a
3 statement or ask a question. I'll suggest that you move
4 to one of the microphones, either the one up here on the
5 table or the one in the aisle to ensure that the Reporter
6 can keep notes of everything that is said.

7 Also, you'll notice that there is
8 some people from the CBC and from the newspapers here. Also
9 among you, are a few of our staff. There is, in addition, a
10 representative of the pipeline company, representatives of
11 the Foothills Pipe Line Company, which is the one proposing
12 to build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway. In addition,
13 there are observers from two other pipeline groups which have
14 some interest in the matter, that is of Arctic Gas and all
15 the El Paso.

16 All right, that's something about
17 the strange faces amongst you this evening. In terms of
18 what our job is, just very briefly, as you know, the Govern-
19 ment of Canada is considering whether or not to give approval
20 to a pipeline route through Canada which would move gas from
21 the Arctic to the lower forty-eight States of the United
22 States.

23 If it does give approval through a
24 Canadian route, the two leading contenders as you know, are
25 the Alaska Highway route and the Mackenzie Valley route. The
26 government has said that it proposes to reach a decision in

1 principle as to which of those routes if any, through
2 Canada, it will approve and it says further that it proposes
3 to make that decision this August. With that timetable that
4 the Federal Government has set itself, it has asked this
5 Inquiry to submit its report by August 1st.

6 As to the nature of the report, the
7 purpose, of course, is to add to the information available to
8 the government when it goes through this decision-making
9 process in a couple months time. It has, of course, other
10 information to help it in its thinking on this question.
11 As you know, the Berger Report submitted in May; the National
12 Energy Board Report due very shortly. There is an Environ-
13 mental Assessment Review Panel which will be submitting its
14 report on the 1st of August and so on.

15 We're asked, in our report, to do
16 several things. One is to report in a preliminary way, on
17 social and economic impact. What the results, what the con-
18 sequences would be of building a pipeline along the Alaska
19 Highway. It's a preliminary report in the sense that it's
20 to be made prior to the government's decision in principle
21 to be made in August. Preliminary too in the sense that at
22 the time this Inquiry was created, the Minister stated,
23 our terms of reference reflect this, that if the Federal
24 Government does decide to give approval in principle to a
25 pipeline along the Alaska Highway, then it will establish a
26 further Inquiry to look into the detailed terms and condtions

1 that should be complied with by the pipeline company.

2 Also, to develop a final statement
3 on socio and economic impact. So, we're attempting in this
4 time period to identify major issues and concerns and our
5 report will also contain some suggestions on what we feel
6 we're able to say about courses of action, that could be
7 taken, to minimize consequences or maximize benefits if
8 indeed, the government does decide to build a pipeline along
9 that route.

10 I might add that our terms of
11 reference also direct us to say something in our report to
12 the government as to form that that further Inquiry might
13 take and what further studies should be performed.

14 Another very important part of our
15 task is to report to the Federal Government on what we were
16 able to learn, in this series of community hearings, about
17 the attitude of Yukoners to the proposal to build a pipeline
18 along the Alaska Highway. In that sense, I should say our
19 report perhaps is not preliminary. It's very important that
20 the government know and know prior to the decision that it
21 takes in August, what the views are of the people who live
22 here concerning the pipeline proposal.

23 So, we hope in the course of these
24 hearings, to hear from as many people as possible. I should
25 like to emphasize that while of course, we welcome prepared
26 briefs and that sort of thing, no one should be hesitant

1 to step forward simply because he or she doesn't have a
2 prepared statement or lengthy statement. We want to sample
3 views as widely as possible. We're very pleased with the
4 turnout we've been getting at hearings so far, the communities
5 along the highway and, of course, we've moved off the highway
6 more recently, and also the high degree of participation
7 we've been getting.

8 I might say now in addition to the
9 good turnout we had this afternoon, it's very gratifying
10 to see so many people out this evening at this hearing.

11 Now, I think that's about all I
12 wanted to say. We like to keep the community hearings as
13 informal and as low key as possible. I know sometimes it's
14 a little hard to remember when you see the microphones and
15 the bright lights, but I would urge you not to be at all
16 inhibited by that. As I say, we're looking for opinions and
17 it's not necessary to have a prepared or formal type of
18 opinion at all in order to assist us to perform the function
19 that we're supposed to perform.

20 All right, if I may then, I would
21 like now to invite someone to come forward to one of the
22 microphones please and make a statement or express an opinion.
23 Mr. McIntyre?

24 MR. MCINTYRE: Mr. Chairman, members
25 of the Commission, although the construction of the Alaska
26 Highway pipeline will give little direct benefit to the Mayo

1 district, I believe that there will be enough benefit to
2 the territory as a whole to justify the support of the
3 project. The long term benefits in the form of jobs,
4 revenue and economic impetus justify approval by the majority
5 of the members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

6 There has been no major resource
7 development in the territory since the 1960's when Cyprus
8 Anvil, Cassiar Asbestos and Whitehorse Copper came on
9 stream. The benefits from these developments have brought
10 the Yukon to an economic plateau which was reached about two
11 years ago. The Alcan pipeline would enable the territory
12 to get out of its present stagnation and start moving
13 economically again.

14 The terms and conditions under which
15 any pipeline is built should take into consideration,
16 environmental and social problems which are inevitable and
17 should ensure that there are trade-offs which will benefit
18 all Yukoners.

19 Should a lateral route be contem-
20 plated after the Alcan pipeline is completed, I suggest the
21 Dempster Highway route is not the only answer. Some of you
22 will remember the Amarata winter road which was put in by
23 Proctor Construction north of Mayo via Braine Pass, the
24 Wind River and Bell River to the Bell Basin. This road
25 was capable of highway truck traffic that enabled supplies
26 to be trucked from Whitehorse to the Bell Basin with, I believe,

1 a twenty-four hour turnaround.

2 Another route is the Snake River
3 route. In the 1960's, the Crest Exploration Company, a
4 wholly owned subsidiary of California Standard Oil, dis-
5 covered the world's largest known deposit of iron ore on
6 the Snake River. The company commissioned a feasibility
7 study of a railway and also a pipeline from the deposit to
8 Skagway. The report dealt with two routes - a railway
9 route via Mayo and the other a pipeline via Goz Pass and
10 Little Salmon River.

11 Mention has been made of the
12 Tintina Trench route as an alternate to the Alcan. This
13 route to Fairbanks was studied by the U.S. Corps of
14 Engineers during World War II and at least some of the route
15 was actually cut out and surveyed on the ground. Unfortunately,
16 for Dawson, it follows the Little Salmon River to the Yukon,
17 crossing at the Five Finger Rapids and following Ladue River
18 into Alaska.

19 I have been following these hearings
20 on the radio and perhaps the most thoughtless statement
21 that has been made to date was one that inferred that the
22 way to keep the Indian people sober and happy, was to keep
23 them poor and therefore, the pipeline should not be built.
24 Since alcoholism is to a great extent, the disease of poverty,
25 it seems to me we should be doing everything possible to
26 give the native people the opportunity to become prosperous.

Mr. G. McIntyre

1 If the pipeline is to built, it is
2 of the utmost importance that the native people be given
3 the training and encouragement to take up permanent employ-
4 ment at pipeline facilities after the construction is com-
5 pleted. Thank you.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: We're much obliged
7 to you, Mr. McIntyre, for making that presentation. Thank
8 you very much.

9 May I invite someone else please to
10 come forward and make a comment or a statement or ask a
11 question?

12 A VOICE: Does this Board or what-
13 ever you call it, have some information ---

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: The Canadian
15 reserves -- proven reserves in the Beaufort Sea. Do you
16 know that theory?

17 MR. PHELPS: All I've seen are
18 rough estimates and they're speaking in terms of approximately
19 five trillion and they're looking for approximately eleven
20 as I understand the figure that they might come up with in
21 that area. That's Delta gas.

22 Well, we know that the proponents
23 of the routes that use the Mackenzie Valley were definitely
24 being optimistic about the reserve potential there, I would
25 think, because they wanted to support their pipeline and so
26 my guess would be that the figures are fairly accurate.

1 They were cut down recently, but the latest figures I saw
2 indicated that there might be approximately eleven trillion
3 was the figure, as I recall it. I hope I've got the right
4 unit. The pipeliners are at the back there. I got a sign
5 like that, I guess I'm right.

6 The -- and this -- my reading of
7 the report to the President -- President Carter -- by the
8 FPC would be enough to justify approximately one half of
9 what they're looking at for the Alcan route -- the American
10 gas per day.

11 Well, all I can answer to that is
12 that it's unanimous, because we don't either.

13 These are questions -- the questions
14 you're asking, we just really don't have any numbers on
15 at all. One of the reasons that we're coming to the northern
16 communities in the Yukon of course, is because the people
17 have expressed a desire to speak about the possibility of
18 the Dempster Lateral, either natively or positively and the
19 Tintina Trench.

20 However, we are not -- I must
21 repeat -- not considering really those two possible routes.
22 We're dealing with an applicant for the Alcan route only.
23 Really what we're looking at, I think it's fair to say, is
24 we're looking -- we're interested in hearing people's views
25 about those possibilities and that's one of the reasons
26 we're here, but that's not really our job at this point.

1 There hasn't been enough study done and it's not -- there
2 has been no application made.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm just going to
4 make a suggestion. I know it's a nuisance to have to move
5 to one of the microphones, but we do have a problem if
6 people don't do that. I just have a note indicating your
7 questions were not coming through on the record, so could
8 I for the record, ask you your name.

9 MR. ODEN Harry Oden

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

11 MR. ODEN: I think it's better
12 I'm not on the air.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Not on the air,
14 but a matter of record because as I say, we keep a complete
15 transcript of everything that is said in the hearing, so
16 it's quite important that we use the microphones.

17 MR. PHELPS: I must say for a
18 minute, I felt like I was one of the witnesses rather than
19 sitting up here.

20 I think it's important that people
21 that have any kind of opinions or questions, do come forward
22 and feel free to either state an opinion or ask a question.
23 It's the only real chance you'll have for any input on this
24 particular proposal, that's the Alcan route, or if you have
25 some thoughts about the other mentioned possibilities - the
26 Tintina Trench or something from the Mackenzie Valley coming

Mr. W. Phelps
M.r J. Burrell

2866

1 through the Yukon, then we'd be only too glad to hear it.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: I will, just to make
3 sure the questions are on the records, while your question
4 is, where is the financing coming from - the money coming
5 from to pay the cost of this pipeline. Again, if you'd
6 like figures, I suppose I could -- perhaps I might ask Mr.
7 Burrell from -- the representative of the Foothills Pipe
8 Line Company just to speak to that matter. Mr. Burrell?

9 MR. BURRELL: Yes, the financing
10 of the pipeline -- the share portion of it -- the part of
11 the ownership of the pipeline will be -- will come from
12 Canada and the company will be Canadian owned and the debt
13 part of it -- the majority part of it will -- part of it
14 will come from Canada and part of it will come from the
15 United States.

16 That's the plan -- that's the
17 financial plan that we have filed with the regulatory
18 authorities.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that answer
20 your question sir? Will you have a follow-up question?

21 MR. BURRELL: We would expect that
22 the equity -- the share part would come from private and
23 that the other monies would come from insurance companies
24 and other institututions like that, as is done in other
25 instances.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir. May

1 I also ask you your name if I may?

2 MR. NIXON: Charles Nixon.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nixon, thank
4 you. Can I ask if someone else would like to come forward
5 please with a statement or an observation or a question?

6 MR. RONDAU: Yeah, just for the
7 record, can I have your statement as to why or what case
8 the United States Government has presented to the Government
9 of Canada as to why the pipeline has to be built so quickly?

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: In terms of the
11 timing of construction --

12 MR. RONDAU: The speed -- the
13 actual, you know, two years or whatever.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, in a very
15 general sort of way, I suppose the response to your question
16 would be that they see a strong need for that additional
17 energy source in the lower forty-eight States and that a
18 second factor has to do with the way that the oil and gas
19 is being produced at Prudhoe Bay. The gas at present, is
20 being reinjected, if that's the right term, into the ground
21 -- into storage, but that's only feasible for a certain
22 length of time.

23 If you'd like a more detailed
24 answer, I think then I would look again to one of the
25 representatives of the pipeline company to give you a more
26 technical answer, maybe a more precise time frame.

Mr. R. Rondau
Mr. D. Cameron
Mr. J. Burrell

2868

1 MR. RONDAU: Why do they have
2 -- excuse me, why do they have to drill it then? Why don't
3 they just leave it where it is right now?

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: A general answer
5 is because the United States is short of energy sources.

6 MR. RONDAU: Is there proof
7 of this?

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I don't know
9 if that's seriously questioned. You mean as to whether it
10 -- the U.S. could get along by conservation or alternative
11 fuel sources?

12 MR. RONDAU: Exactly.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

14 MR. CAMERON: Or the delivery of
15 a gas on a more extended time basis --

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

17 MR. CAMERON: -- to avoid the
18 sort of boom quick development in economy that will happen
19 here.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Burrell,
21 do you have a comment that you'd like to add to what has
22 been said in terms of the urgency of the U.S. need?

23 MR. BURRELL: Just the point that
24 the information we have is they are short of gas and I
25 think if we looked to last winter in the eastern part of
26 the United States, they were -- I really didn't have much

1 to say other than what -- to add to what you said and other
2 than the fact that they were short of gas in the eastern
3 part of the United States last winter. There was a severe
4 natural gas shortage. I think the general consensus is
5 is that the United States is short of natural gas supply.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. On the
7 second part of your question there sir, as you're probably
8 aware, one of the possibilities open -- you put it in terms
9 of impact on the Yukon -- one of the three main options
10 open is an all American route - the El Paso proposal
11 which would take the gas through Alaska and then turn it
12 into a liquid form for shipment by tanker down the Coast.

13 MR. CAMERON: Yeah, and I under-
14 stand one of the objections is that if one of those tankers
15 blows, it would be a big explosion, like all that concen-
16 trated energy in one ship.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand we --

18 MR. CAMERON: It would be quite a
19 big ship. Right now, Buffalo, I know, had that big snow-
20 storm last fall or last winter and had trouble with energy.
21 Now, and other areas as well,-- even if we were to say to-
22 morrow, yes build it, start it tomorrow, it would take a
23 while for that gas to be delivered to a place like Buffalo.

24 In the meantime, they would have
25 to develop policies -- methods -- of rationing or priorities
26 or more efficiencies to meet the shortage that exists now

1 and will exist until gas delivery can occur. Perhaps if
2 they can live with it for those two years, they could live
3 with it for the additional three or four which would enable
4 Yukon's present structure of social services, government,
5 et cetera, to take a very discreetly proportioned load of
6 new burdens as opposed to the very great probability that
7 the social services will be overloaded. That adaptation
8 will not occur quickly enough and that there will be a great
9 number of human casualties as well as human success stories.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: I take your point
11 that impacts would be unacceptable if this were to go
12 ahead immediately with proper planning and whatever the
13 time period be -- five, six, seven years -- might be
14 acceptable?

15 MR. CAMERON: Yeah. Like -- it's
16 a cost factor too because the Dempster Highway, if it were
17 to, its full length for example, were to be contemplated
18 as a project to be completed within two years, would cost
19 enormous sums of money, simply because there's this limited
20 time space to do it in. Similarly, with a pipeline, perhaps
21 if it is done in smaller portions you know, on a very
22 controlled basis, something within our capabilities of
23 planning, perhaps the cost would be much lower than when you
24 have a boom situation and just an explosion of unknowns
25 occurring which people frantically try and meet. But they
26 usually fail to meet and solve.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, it's a good
2 point. We've been hearing a fair amount in the course of
3 our hearings about the Alaskan experience during the con-
4 struction of the Alyeska oil pipeline in terms of social
5 costs and so on, and in terms of the desirability of doing
6 what's necessary in terms of planning and so on to minimize
7 if you can't wholly avoid some of those impacts.

8 MR. CAMERON: Right. Personally,
9 I don't want anybody to freeze to death down there, so I
10 can see the eventuality, it's the inevitability of
11 utilizing what resources we know are there. I just question
12 the timetables, the push.

13 I think there are ways of looking
14 at it, assessing it which don't require this -- compared
15 to the complacency of previous years, the long period in
16 which we believe that we had lots of energy and then an
17 overnight shift in the opposite direction. Perhaps the
18 push, compared to that complacency, can be called a little
19 hysterical. So, fine, let's have it ordered and in discreet
20 packages year by year, something that we can handle, because
21 I don't think -- I haven't seen the giant feats of organi-
22 zation lately that have succeeded. Maybe we can handle
23 something a little smaller.

24 Certainly people in the Yukon, live
25 on a slightly smaller scale than down South and well, if
26 people came into the territory to work with us as many would,

Mr. D. Cameron
Ms. L. McKenzie

2872

1 if they thought on a slightly scale too, even with dealing
2 -- even when dealing with a big task like that, then perhaps
3 we would welcome them more and get along with them better
4 and have fonder memories than might be otherwise the case.

5 I don't think I have anything
6 further.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you
8 very much for that statement sir. Again for the record,
9 could I ask you your name please?

10 MR. CAMERON: Don Cameron.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

12 Can I invite someone else to come forward please with his
13 or her observations?

14 MS. MCKENZIE: I don't have any
15 factual evidence or anything. Mine's more of a feeling.
16 I'm a southern Canadian who has come to the Yukon because
17 it offers me a lifestyle, and opportunities that are very
18 unique in this country. It's like a last frontier, a place
19 that you can live that is part of my ancestral heritage
20 maybe of coming to a country that is new and different, even
21 though my ancestors came many years ago.

22 I think what I'm mostly afraid of
23 is the great change that will happen. Having lived in the
24 Maritimes previously to coming here, I know that if there
25 was a pipeline, there would just be swamps of people coming
26 from the Maritimes. Part of them would come for an adventure

1 which might be great, but that adventure might be as re-
2 warding as the experience that I have found here, being
3 able to live in the woods or whatever that is.

4 Yet I'm very skeptical of that,
5 after hearing about what's happened in Alaska. Just worrying
6 about hundreds of people that come trapping up here and
7 getting nothing. I think that the estimates of the number
8 of people that will arrive is sort of way off, because of
9 the adventure that will happen, it will be like the gold
10 rush. It will have that same type of impetus. People
11 are already arriving in Whitehorse knocking on the door of
12 Foothills saying, can I have a job on the pipeline. There
13 is no pipeline coming you know or there is one, but there
14 is not one already put down.

15 So, I guess I'm just really
16 afraid of that, changing something that's really a unique
17 part of Canada. I have no feeling of whether it would be
18 a good thing or a bad thing. It's like the Quebec situation.
19 I don't feel I have any control over that. I don't know
20 whether that would be a good thing or a bad thing, but I
21 hope that if it comes through, that a lot of precautions
22 are taken so that the Yukon doesn't get ripped apart and
23 torn upside down. That it remains a good place.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
25 very much for coming forward. I feel like a policeman or
26 something when I keep demanding identification. I missed it.

1 MS. McKENZIE: Landon McKenzie.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Landon McKenzie,

3 thank you very much.

4 MR. McPHERSON: I don't even have
5 any qualms with the pipeline companies themselves -- Foot-
6 hills or Arctic Gas or El Paso -- I can only see -- the
7 only qualms I have is the way the Canadian Government is
8 approaching the whole situation in such an unbalanced way.
9 If -- some have told Justice Berger a few years ago and
10 a few million dollars ago, that this whole issue may be
11 settled in three months of a whirlwind tour through the
12 Yukon, it may have taken a little impetus out of his study.

13 It just seems that the whole
14 situation is unbalanced, that the Canadian Government
15 decided that it was justified in spending this much money
16 in sending Justice Berger and his crew through the Mackenzie
17 Delta and doing research for several years. Then from
18 some unadmitted pressure from somewhere, have decided in
19 a few short months, they're going to decide the fate of
20 the Yukon in a very short time, and that there should be a
21 much more balanced approach to the whole situation. There
22 is no continuity in the whole issue. It's like we're rushing
23 headlong into an abyss or something and someone has set a
24 deadline and everybody is getting nervous -- the pipeline
25 companies are getting nervous, the Yukoners are getting
26 nervous, the government is getting nervous and everything --

1 a nervous environment like that, there is not going to be a
2 feasible rational decision made. There is going to be some
3 sort of decision and I fear there is going to be a lot of
4 errors involved -- socially and economically -- for Yukoners.

5 This whole issue is so important
6 that it should be -- should have more balance and be studied
7 in more depth. As for a ten year moratorium, you know, time,
8 you speak of in terms of setting a time limit on it. That's
9 just as bad. You just can't say, well, we'll just change
10 the date and set another date. There should be some feeling
11 in the government, if it's a responsible government
12 representing Yukoners and Canadians for Canadian interests,
13 that there is a time when maybe the pipeline should be
14 built, and we're ready, we've studied it, we're ready, it
15 should be built or it shouldn't be built, either one.

16 But the fact is, the government
17 should state, we're ready, we've studied this. Not, we have
18 a deadline, we have to answer to someone. Those are my
19 feelings.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, well thank
21 you very much sir. I just might mention something while
22 you're there, in case you have a follow-up observation.

23 As to whether or not the Government
24 of Canada was wise to say that it intended to make a decision
25 in principle in August, is something which -- you know,
26 that's for the government to defend, as to whether or not it

1 should have, not this Inquiry, because we're an independent
2 Inquiry. But you were mentioning a bit earlier, in terms
3 of the time frame that we have in comparing it to the
4 Mackenzie Valley Inquiry, Mr. Justice Berger's Inquiry and
5 on that, I should just say that our job really is quite
6 different than his.

7 I perhaps didn't make this very
8 clear in my opening remarks, but we're the first stage
9 of the exercise and the second stage, if the government
10 decides in August, as I say, it quite properly can be
11 debated whether they should be making a decision that early
12 or not. I put that to one side.

13 But they have said that if they
14 do decide to give approval in principle to this particular
15 route -- the Alaska Highway route -- then the second stage
16 Inquiry would develop the final socio and economic report
17 and develop the terms and conditions for the pipeline.

18 Now, you didn't have that first
19 stage, second stage in the Mackenzie Valley. Mr. Justice
20 Berger's job was to develop terms and conditions for such
21 a pipeline. That's no part of our job and as you'll know,
22 that while the hearings and so on are completed in the
23 Mackenzie Valley, it's -- the product has not yet been
24 completed. The Volume Two of the Berger Report will
25 address itself precisely to that, to terms and conditions.

26 So as I say, our job is different.

1 It's a preliminary one. It doesn't pretend to be a final
2 sort of Inquiry. We're not under any noose, nor is anyone
3 else, that all the studies that might be desirable, indeed
4 essential, to be carried out for a pipeline were in fact
5 constructed, can be carried out between now and the first
6 of August. That obviously can't happen.

7 But, we do hope to get a feel,
8 although it's admittedly, a very compressed time period
9 for what some of the major issues, critical concerns are
10 and to at least bring those to the government's attention
11 and perhaps, in the light of what we've been able to
12 learn, say something about courses of action that could
13 be taken to mitigate some of those consequences.

14 MR. MCPHERSON: Right, yeah. I
15 just feel, growing in a state of urgency, from south of the
16 border and that things are speeding up. There is definitely,
17 a state of urgency as we've noted.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: And as I say, I
19 don't -- it's not for us to either attack or defend the
20 government's decision to decide in August, but again, as
21 you'll know, the rationale that the Federal Government has
22 put forward, I think the Prime Minister has said this a
23 couple of times, is that, if in fact, the decision is to be
24 not to allow a Canadian route so that it's the all-American
25 El Paso route that ends up being the one that takes U.S.
26 gas -- then it's better that that be done by way of conscious

1 decision in the light of the best information that can be
2 made available, rather than by default. The suggestion
3 there being, that if there were a two year time lag or
4 whatever it might be, that indeed the decision might be
5 taken by default. But that again, is, you know, a fair
6 subject of debate.

7 MR. McPHERSON: Yeah, right.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Lastly, name, rank
9 and serial number please.

10 MR. McPHERSON: Don McPherson.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Yes,
12 can I ask if someone -- yes?

13 MS. KLASSEN: Sir, I'm a Yukoner.

14 I was born in the Yukon and raised in the Yukon and I live
15 here because it's my home. I lived here before the Alaska
16 Highway came. I lived here before the Klondike Highway
17 came and our life is very very different now from what it
18 was before, but it's a lot, lot better.

19 I want to see my children live in
20 the Yukon and I want to see the Yukon progress as quickly
21 and as best as possible. When I was a young child, my
22 family said, get out, go. I don't think that for my
23 children. I want them to see the progress of the Yukon
24 and I think that the only thing that is going to bring the
25 Yukon progress is the pipeline. Thank you.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you madam and

1 guess what I'm going to ask you?

2 MS. KLASSEN: Heather Klassen.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Can
4 I invite someone else please to come forward with an expression
5 of opinion or perhaps a question? I would just remind you
6 that, please treat this as an informal gathering, the same
7 kind of exchange of views that we might have in your backyard,
8 if you can imagine your backyard decorated with microphones
9 and bright lights.

10 MR. SUTTA: My name is Gerd Sutta
11 and I would -- before I state why I don't like the pipeline
12 to be built -- I have a few questions for the representative
13 of Foothills Pipe Line.

14 In regular distances, there have
15 to be compressor stations. I would like to know how those
16 compressors are to be operated.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right sir.
18 Might I make this suggestion. If you would like to come and
19 sit down at this microphone, I'll ask Mr. Burrell to go to the
20 other one and we can get some of these questions. Perhaps
21 I can field that one for him.

22 The design of the project is such
23 that gas would be used to power the compressors, but they're
24 designed in such a way that they could be converted to
25 electricity.

26 MR. SUTTA: The reason being is

Mr. G. Sutta
Mr. J. Burrell

2880

1 I used to work for Gulf Oil for ten years in Calgary and
2 I know that everytime when natural gas, as it came out of
3 the ground, was burned. A big stench was drifting across
4 the countryside because the gas was not purified and still
5 contained the sulphur, pentanes, butanes and propanes, which
6 had not been expected.

7 So I think I stand to be corrected
8 on that, but I think Alberta put in rules and regulations
9 which prohibited that the use of untreated natural gas and
10 line heaters and the flaring off of that gas. There was one
11 big court case in the Pincher Creek areas where the ranchers
12 challenged Gulf Oil and Shell and after a number of years
13 I guess, the court case was settled out of court with Gulf
14 Oil paying seventy thousand dollars and Shell, two hundred
15 and ten thousand dollars.

16 So and I wonder whether the same
17 stench will be drifting here all along the Alaska Highway,
18 if untreated gas is being used.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr.
20 Burrell would tell you that no flaring is proposed and there
21 would be no problem of this nature. Did you want to speak
22 to it, Mr. Burrell? Do you have anything to add to that?

23 MR. BURRELL: The gas which our
24 pipeline will be carrying will be gas which has been processed
25 at Prudhoe Bay and it will be processed to remove sulphurs
26 and other impurities to a level which would enable it to be

Mr. J. Durrell

1 burned in a household in any location. So the sulphur
2 content is very low. As a matter of fact, what happens is
3 that when the gas is distributed into a -- pipeline gas is
4 distributed into a community, you have to add mercaptan
5 sulphur so that you can in fact, smell it if there is a leak
6 in the house so that you can make a repair.

7 I think what you're referring to
8 is probably is the processing plants. This gas is already
9 processed.

10 MR. SUTTA: Okay, thank you
11 very much.

12 Now, in general, I am opposed to
13 the pipeline because I think the economic benefits are so
14 minimum, or so small, that they just don't warrant the building
15 of it. First of all, I think the transportation -- I read
16 that leaflet of White Pass where they in glorious terms,
17 state that they can handle the job. Well, from the past
18 three years, that I have to do with White Pass in the mine
19 here, I'm of a little bit different opinion.

20 The truck drivers have problems
21 with their equipment. Sometimes two drivers have to work
22 half an hour in order just to separate the dolly from a
23 trailer because the equipment is not greased, it's not oiled.
24 It seems only to take -- to obtain a minimum of maintenance
25 and if now, the pipeline job shows up, the best man and the
26 best equipment will undoubtedly be diverted to the pipeline

1 job, leaving just the rest for the outlying communities.

2 New equipment will have to be
3 bought because in a regular winter where we have maybe two
4 or three cold snaps, White Pass just doesn't seem to have
5 enough equipment to supply fuel and on a regular basis. We
6 had once a truck coming in with B.C. licence plates and the
7 trailer had Alaska licence plates, so there just doesn't seem
8 to be enough equipment to go around on a regular basis.

9 So, if new equipment has to be
10 bought and the big pipeline companies get the better equip-
11 ment and they get also better rates, like every big consumer
12 does, somebody will have to pay for the new equipment and
13 that will be us in the little communities here.

14 Well, the general economic
15 benefit I think, is minimum because big companies buy in
16 the South, they buy by carloads or container loads. We will
17 not buy locally, at least Gulf, and they drilled in the
18 Mackenzie Delta and in Northern Alberta. They did not buy
19 locally. They had everything shipped in from Calgary or
20 Edmonton and important stuff was shipped in by air. They
21 hired executive jets in order to bring this stuff up.

22 Just a few contractors -- they
23 made a fortune, simply due to the fact that their equipment
24 was hired on a standby basis, so it was taken out of circu-
25 lation. The oil companies in that case, paid them a flat
26 fee per month and the equipment stood there and didn't even

1 work one single hour. It was just as a backup and it was
2 taken out of circulation in the community wherever the job
3 -- wherever the contractor lived.

4 And again with the transportation
5 companies, they used only Edmonton companies or Calgary
6 companies. They never used local outfits.

7 Further, the influx of people
8 whether the pipeline company wants it or encourages it, a
9 lot of people will come in. They will bring their kids.
10 Kids will go to school and as that small brief of the
11 Teachers Association up in Yukon stated, they fear that
12 personnel will change rather quickly, maybe not the teaching
13 staff, but the supportive staff -- janitorial staff, et
14 cetera, so they will have to rehire people at a higher wage
15 level which in turn, means that our property tax will go up.

16 I personally don't think that is
17 a benefit. Well, I guess that's in general, why I am
18 opposed against it and I'm also -- I do not agree with the
19 timetable that the pipeline job has to be rushed through.
20 I still remember the time when we at Gulf were told that
21 there is oil and gas for over a hundred years and now, a
22 few years ago, suddenly there was a shortage. I personally
23 think that the oil executives should be challenged in court
24 and should explain the big discrepancy.

25 On the one hand, there was oil
26 and gas. We could not export enough. The word was always

1 that government should allow them to export more to the
2 States because it would bring down the unit cost for gas.
3 You have to have a certain amount of equipment on each gas
4 well or oil well, no matter whether you produce a hundred
5 units of gas or oil per day or a hundred thousand units.

6 So, the amortization cost would
7 be much lower per unit -- gas and oil would get cheaper.
8 It was always the argument. Now, suddenly there's a shortage.
9 I think they should be called on to explain that because
10 somewhere along the line, there is a swindle. I also
11 cannot believe that there is really a shortage in the States.
12 There were lots of rumours that the gas was held back in
13 various States due to pricing policies.

14 So, I think and I cannot under-
15 stand why we in Canada here, have to offer our land for a
16 big corridor of land over which we actually cease to control.

17 This is what it would mean if we give them the right-of-
18 way.

19 I wonder, has there ever been
20 a proper offer being made by the American Government or a
21 proper approach taken or what. Did they request the pipeline
22 corridor or are we offering it?

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't know if
24 I can offer much assistance on it sir. There have been
25 discussions between the two governments, but -- in terms of
26 who's taking the initiative on what. I'm afraid I couldn't

Mr. G. Sutta
Ms. L. McKenzie

1 comment on that.

2 MR. SUTTA: Well, for all those
3 reasons, I'm against building the pipeline at such a rush
4 and such a timetable.

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank
6 you very much indeed for coming forward to make that
7 presentation. May I invite someone else to give us an
8 opinion or a comment or ask a question? Yes sir?

9 MR. MCPHERSON: Could I ask the
10 representative of Foothills Pipe Line just what their estimated
11 influx of people from that side of the Yukon coming to work
12 on the pipeline will be.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: I might be able
14 to save him a trip to the microphone, but ask him a follow-
15 up question.

16 The anticipated peak number at
17 the peak -- the number of employees would be about twenty-
18 three hundred.

19 MR. MCPHERSON: Twenty-three hundred.

20 MS. MCKENZIE: Is that just employees?

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's total
22 number of employees -- those from outside and those hired
23 locally.

24 MS. MCKENZIE: That has nothing
25 to do with the number of people that will accompany --

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Quite so, and there

Ms. L. McKenzie
Mr. D. McPherson

1 you get into multipliers and so on and maybe then I should
2 ask Mr. Burrell, because that gets into estimates of how
3 many families will accompany the employee and that sort of
4 thing.

5 MS. MCKENZIE: We're not worried
6 about the people employed. We're worried about the people
7 that come.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the
9 pipeline company said also that it proposes to hire people
10 from the South -- only in the South. In other words, they
11 would not hire anyone other than a Yukoner in the Yukon.

12 That raises some questions in-
13 cidentally about how you define a Yukoner for this purpose
14 or for preferential hiring purposes, but that is their
15 stated policy.

16 MR. McPHERSON: And one more
17 question. After the pipeline is built and functioning, how
18 many people does it take to man a compressor station?

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm told the
20 total number of employees. Someone will correct me if I'm
21 wrong, is expected to be about a hundred and ninety, which
22 -- this would involve a hundred or a hundred and one in
23 the headquarters operation in Whitehorse and twenty-two
24 employees at each of four points along the highway --
25 Beaver Creek, Haines Junction and Teslin -- Watson Lake,
26 sorry, on the south highway.

1 MR. MCPHERSON: Thanks.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes sir?

3 MR. CAMERON: Don Cameron again.

4 I'd like to ask a few questions about the United States.

5 The first one is, I know that President Carter has been in-
6 structed to have a decision by September 1st. I think he's
7 been instructed by Congress, I'm not positive on that.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an
9 act of Congress which so provides.

10 MR. CAMERON: Yeah. Now, I don't
11 know if that automatically means that he will go the El Paso
12 route, that is the supertankers, if the Canadians haven't
13 go a decision by September 1st. I don't know what kind of
14 constraints are on him. I don't know what support there is
15 in Congress for the supertanker route. I don't know what
16 support there is in Congress for waiting as long is necessary
17 for the Canadians to make their decision because you know,
18 the majority might feel that a land route is the best
19 choice. I don't know these things and I haven't heard them
20 talked about, but I think they're part of what we should
21 know.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I
23 can't give you a very detailed answer in terms of the
24 thinking in Congress. I don't know if anyone here can and
25 if someone can, they should feel free to supplement what I
26 am about to say. But you are perhaps aware of the Federal

1 Power Commission recommendations. Their procedure there
2 was that first an administrative judge, Judge Litt, said
3 looking at three main possibilities -- Mackenzie Valley,
4 Alaska Highway or the El Paso, the so-called all-American
5 route -- that his preference was for Mackenzie Valley. He
6 said that very strongly. Then the Federal Power Commission
7 came down with its report, members of the Federal Power
8 Commission, two favouring Alcan and two favouring Mackenzie
9 Valley. All of them favouring an overland route, i.e. a
10 Canadian route, if the Canadian approval for such a route
11 was number one, timely, and number two, on acceptable terms.

12 Now, as to what the U.S. would
13 regard as sufficiently timely or as acceptable terms is
14 something I can't speak to. But once again, if someone else
15 would like to supplement those comments, we'd be pleased
16 to hear from them.

17 MR. CAMERON: Well, that
18 carries some implication that perhaps if the decision was
19 not made by us by September 1st, that perhaps Congress would
20 make another date.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, and I might
22 have added when I said that the act of Congress so provides,
23 there is a provision for a possible ninety day extension,
24 but that's obviously a very short period.

25 Beyond that, what you know, what
26 elbow room there is, I guess your guess is as good as ours.

1 MR. CAMERON: I seem to recall
2 a few years back that there was some concern when all this
3 was just being mentioned, was just first being broached, in
4 public, there was almost immediate concern for the proposed
5 supertankers, simply because they would be travelling in
6 very dangerous waters, waters which experience frequent
7 storms, where manoeuvring, navigation is tricky and the
8 possibility of the ship sinking, great. Especially super-
9 tankers, since it takes such incredible foresight to
10 manoeuvre these vessels. Their momentum is so great.

11 These facts in my mind enforce,
12 make strong a conviction that if the Canadians stood up
13 and said, okay, we'll build a pipeline, but we'll build it
14 in an orderly, very carefully controlled manner over many
15 years, as many years as is necessary, and we will be con-
16 tinuously monitoring the social impacts, the economic
17 impacts and holding back or going forward at the pace which
18 makes those impacts good, acceptable, to all concerned.

19 If the Canadians were to stand
20 up and say that, maybe the Americans would say okay, that's
21 acceptable, you know. Maybe they'll say, if you hadn't
22 stood up, we would have gladly had you build a pipeline
23 in two years and no matter what the social impact was,
24 because it's not hurting us. It's through your country,
25 but since you are standing up and saying this, well okay,
26 we'll accept that, because we have to, short of invading you,

Mr. D. Cameron
Ms. M. McDonald

2890

1 whatever.

2 We have to accept that you stood
3 up and said that. That's all for now.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
5 much, Mr. Cameron.

6 MS. McDONALD: I'd like to say
7 a few words before I lose the courage.

8 The majority of the people that
9 have spoken here haven't lived here a great many of years.
10 Three of the people that spoke, I recognized. The other
11 people I don't really know. So, do you feel you're getting
12 a true public opinion when the people of the areas don't
13 get up and speak?

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: I guess the best
15 answer I can give you -- that's one of the reasons why we
16 like to hear from as many people as possible and I hope in
17 the course of the evening, that's going to happen.

18 MS. McDONALD: While I'm up,
19 I would like to agree with what was said about the time --
20 I think that it's far too fast. Formerly coming from
21 B.C., I didn't like what we did to our waterways for the
22 Americans. I hesitate to give away any more of our
23 resources. Why are we doing it? That's my point of view.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thanks
25 very much. Can I just before you get away from the micro-
26 phone, ask you for your name please.

1 MS. McDONALD: Marcy McDonald.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Marcy McDonald?

3 MS. McDONALD: Yes.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

5 MS. LINDSTROM: I have to write
6 my little speech down because I feel I get too nervous and
7 forget half the stuff I wanted to say.

8 Before I start, I'd like to
9 let the people know here that I have travelled in Alaska
10 quite a few times. I've read all the fact sheets and things
11 that came out that Foothills presented. I've read a lot
12 of impact on studies from different groups, and I'd just
13 like to give my views and concerns.

14 So, Mr. Commissioner and members
15 of the Board, my name is Shirley Lindstrom. I am a wife
16 and mother of six children. I was born and raised in
17 Carcross. Thank you for giving me this opportunity for
18 voicing my views and concerns referring to the building of
19 a gas pipeline through the Yukon.

20 First of all, I can appreciate
21 the urgent need of gas in the U.S.A., but I can also see
22 further destruction of the people who are still suffering
23 yet from the gold rush and the building of the Alaska
24 Highway.

25 Right now, you are probably
26 thinking what does she know about the bad effects of a big

1 project such as a pipeline or highway. Well, the evidence
2 is a high alcohol and death rate. Children who I know and
3 grew up with, who had only one parent. Also, the social
4 diseases which affected the innocent as well as the guilty.

5 Last year, I went to Anchorage
6 twice. The first time I took my parents and one of my
7 daughters down with me. I've been to Fairbanks quite a
8 few times before, before the pipeline boom and I can say
9 I've been there afterwards. We travelled in Alaska and
10 I'd like to speak about the immorality and some of the
11 things that I seen there.

12 There was a lot of prostitution,
13 there was a big crime rate, there was a lot of things that
14 I don't think the people in the Yukon are really quite
15 ready for. We stopped in Big Delta on our way back. We
16 didn't even stop in Fairbanks because of the high price of
17 hotels and everything there. Friends of ours told us don't
18 stop in Fairbanks, it's just too expensive.

19 Well, we stopped in Big Delta,
20 and I don't know if anybody knows here where Big Delta is,
21 but Big Delta, you know, is sort of a junction and the
22 pipeline went through there. We got there quite late at
23 night -- it was around 12:00 o'clock. I asked for a room
24 and the people who ran the hotel said well, that will be
25 sixty dollars a person and you pay in advance. So, I
26 was really quite put out, you know, sixty dollars for one

1 person and there was four of us. The rooms or the meals and
2 everything were just out of sight.

3 Now, I'd like to mention a few
4 things. There are four different things that Foothills has
5 promised us. Gas made available to most residents of the
6 Yukon they said in their booklet, their fact sheets and so on,
7 to most residents of the Yukon.

8 Number two, employment oppor-
9 tunities in both construction and operation phases and
10 training.

11 Three, opportunities for involve-
12 ment of local businesses.

13 Four, additional tax revenues
14 to government bodies.

15 Now, I can see the reason why
16 our Territorial Government and our revered councillor is
17 really pushing for this pipeline. Number one, I'd like to
18 talk a little bit on. Now, let us look at the offering of
19 gas which is supposed to be cheaper than oil or electricity.

20 The natives will not plug in
21 because of being afraid of accidents and of different and
22 expensive appliances which is surely not cheaper than one of
23 our renewable resources which is wood. We will not have
24 much timber if we have forest fires, resulting from a breakage
25 in the pipe or carelessness of the workers, or through perma-
26 frost or through an earthquake. There are many reasons why

1 pipelines break and there have. It's been proven beyond a
2 doubt that anything manmade will break.

3 It's going to be a big pipeline.
4 It's a forty-eight inch pipeline and I understand there is
5 twelve hundred and sixty pounds of pressure for each inch of
6 that pipeline. So while you're thinking about that, just
7 think about the big boom and explosion that can happen
8 through a pipeline, because gas is different from oil. Oil
9 would just leak out, but a break in a pipeline would explode.

10 Employment opportunities. About
11 sixty per cent will be hired in the South because they
12 are experienced pipeline workers. The other forty per cent
13 will be hired in the Yukon, if they have the proper skills.
14 Now, the native is suffering from lack of education. So
15 unless the Foothills guarantees work and training for native
16 people, we need a few more years to prepare our youths and
17 then to work on a big project. This can't happen overnight.

18 Three. There will be oppor-
19 tunities for the local businesses. What kind of benefits does
20 this offer people who are on fixed incomes? People who are
21 old age pensioners, welfare recipients, people who have been
22 hurt and can't work anymore. These are also the people who
23 will have to try and survive when prices and everything in
24 the stores and the hotels, the restaurants, the gas stations,
25 go up. There are rises of prices now for the tourist season,
26 but this will be worse and will last much longer than the

Ms. S. Lindstrom

1 summer months.

2 Four. Concerning tax revenues
3 for government bodies is very good, but is the government --
4 Federal and Territorial -- prepared to combat the bad effects
5 of a pipeline through bigger grants for alcohol and drug
6 education and schools for our white and native children?
7 Also, the AA and drug abuse centres? Are they prepared for
8 a larger police force? That's what had to happen in Fair-
9 banks and some of the other places. Bigger and better health
10 care, a higher crime rate due to a big influx of migration of
11 men looking for work from down South.

12 As this is still a free country
13 and also one of our last beautiful frontiers, can you tell
14 me just how the Territorial and Federal Governments will
15 guarantee control of killing of our game and fish when even
16 now, they are letting out so many commercial fishing and
17 hunting permits that our game and fish are being rapidly
18 depleted. Are they prepared for more welfare recipients
19 due to a higher divorce rate, because that also happened in
20 Alaska.

21 I am also concerned that if this
22 pipeline goes through now, there will most likely be one
23 built down the Dempster Highway. What guarantees do you have
24 that the caribou herds will not be destroyed or they would
25 change their routes? If this happens, it will affect the
26 people in this area, in Dawson and Old Crow, who also depend

1 on the running of the caribou. Seventy-five per cent of
2 their diet is meat.

3 This is a terrible price to pay
4 and I feel we are not ready. I feel that in order to do a
5 better study of all these many concerns, you need more time
6 and more study. Too many other countries, including Alaska,
7 has suffered a great deal because of the greed of oil and
8 gas companies and business people. Have the people studied
9 the impact of the oil pipeline in Alaska? The Federal Govern-
10 ment in 1974 gave the State six million dollars to combat the
11 effects of alcoholism, plus many grants for recreation in
12 small communities.

13 Now, please Mr. Commissioner,
14 could you tell me, is our government prepared to give grants
15 to help in combating the increase of alcohol, dope, crime,
16 et cetera, after the building and during the building of the
17 pipeline? If this impact of Alaska had been studied, there
18 would not be such a big rush to more development, such as the
19 pipeline. But people will suffer greatly, doom or boom.
20 Boom for the oil and gas companies and doom and bust for the
21 average and low income people of the towns and villages.

22 Will the Territorial and Federal
23 Government patch and pick up the pieces after the big boom?
24 Are they really willing to gamble with the lives of Yukoners?
25 I sure hope not. We are not opposed to development, but we
26 need much more time for a proper impact study and preparation

1 of a big influx of people from down South.

2 Again Mr. Commissioner, I thank
3 you for allowing me this chance of hearing my concerns. I
4 do have, from the Fairbanks and North Scarborough impacts
5 that they did and that I feel that many people really didn't
6 have. It talks about the high rate of crime, the big in-
7 crease of the welfare recipients, all the alcohol, the dope
8 and the killing and all the terrible things I feel that is
9 not really known about.

10 So before, I think, people ask
11 for development right away, I think they should think and
12 read about some of these impact studies that are out. These
13 things that I read were done in 1974. The dope violations
14 doubled in just a few months. This was in '74, what was it
15 like last year or this year?

16 Okay, thank you.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
18 much, Ms. Lindstrom, for that statement and the time and
19 the thought you've obviously put into preparing it. I might
20 just say that with respect to the Alaska situation, one of
21 the things that this Board identified at the conclusion of
22 the first phase of the formal hearings in Whitehorse, was
23 the matter of comparable situations, and in particular, Alaska.

24 We indicated that we hoped that
25 when we go back for the second phase of the formal hearings
26 which starts at the end of this month, we would hear more

1 from the participants in those proceedings about the extent
2 to which Alaska was or was not a comparable situation and
3 what happened there.

4 I might add as well that this
5 Board is visiting Alaska next week and although it's a very
6 brief visit, we will of course, be seeking some firsthand
7 impressions -- and you refer to the impact statements,
8 visiting the impact centres in Alaska -- so it's a matter
9 of high interest to us.

10 I'm going to suggest now ladies
11 and gentlemen, that we take about a ten or fifteen minute
12 coffee break and then resume our proceedings.

13 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentle-
3 men, I wonder if we might get underway again. I'd like to
4 say once again that it is very important that we hear from
5 as many people as possible and I hope you will treat it as
6 a very informal kind of exchange of views.

7 So, may I ask now, if someone
8 would like to come forward please and make a comment or --
9 yes madam?

10 MS. MOSES: My name is Sue
11 Moses and I'm also a Yukoner. I was born and raised here.
12 My mother before me was born here and my father has lived
13 here most of his life. I'm not so certain that we all
14 consider the same things good or beneficial to our lifestyle.

15 All the conveniences of modern
16 life are available in the South if anyone wants them. For
17 myself and my family, the benefits and what we want and
18 desire are here now. I'm not so naive as to believe the
19 pipeline will never be built. I believe that it probably
20 should be built. I agree with Mr. Cameron about the
21 time schedule and I think it's much too fast and especially
22 since it's for the benefit mainly, of the people in the
23 United States.

24 I don't think we have to make
25 any big rush decisions just for them. I also have a couple
26 of questions. I wonder if -- when this pipeline is built, if

1 -- when and if -- there is a lot of Canadian oil found in
2 the North, if our oil can go into that same pipeline and
3 be taken out along the way and taken out when it gets to
4 southern Canada or if we'd have to build ourselves another
5 great big pipeline, if we wanted to supply southern Canada
6 with our own Northern oil?

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, on that
8 without calling on the Foothills representative, Ms. Moses,
9 maybe I can -- well say firstly, this is strictly a gas
10 pipeline that is being proposed and it's -- the design is
11 such, as I understand it, that it could not be converted to
12 oil even if -- after the gas reserves were played out.

13 There was a question of oil, so
14 it would be a question of a -- either a gas pipeline from
15 the Canadian side - Beaufort Sea or perhaps an oil pipeline.
16 In terms of that being built, it's very difficult to offer
17 any kind of answer that isn't very speculative.

18 MS. MOSES: Well, could we put
19 Canadian gas into that American gas line then?

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: On the proposed
21 routing, that is from Prudhoe Bay down to Fairbanks and then
22 following the Alaska Highway, if that routing were adhered
23 to, presumably -- well, at least one of the possibilities,
24 the principal possibility I suppose, would be the so-called
25 Dempster Lateral, that would move --

26 MS. MOSES: Yes, it would have to

Ms. S. Moses

1 have branch lines probably built onto it, but could we then
2 put Canadian gas into it?

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, that would
4 be a possibility -- the so-called piggybacking, presumably,
5 that Canadian gas then would be moved through the same pipe-
6 line. That was also part of the proposal for the Mackenzie
7 Valley route.

8 MS. MOSES: I was wondering
9 also, if there isn't some way to control the high wages and
10 everything that the pipeline people pay and it wouldn't
11 make people so anxious to come tearing up to the North to
12 get hired on just because of the high wages that they would
13 receive.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's of some
15 interest to us and we've had -- the evidence so far is not
16 uniform on that. We've had it suggested to us that in
17 Alaska, it's not that the wages -- that the wage rates were
18 that much higher or even noticeably higher, it was the fact
19 that so much overtime was involved, that made it possible to
20 make big money.

21 Now, we've also had one or two
22 people question that and say that in fact, the pay rates
23 themselves were relatively very attractive, but if the former
24 situation is true or to the extent that it's true, I suppose
25 one might also be looking at the question of whether you can
26 control the amount of overtime. I suppose then from the

1 company's point of view, it also becomes relevant to ask
2 whether -- if they are dependent on so many people coming
3 from the outside, whether they can attract people if you
4 limit both salary scales and overtime.

5 MS. MOSES: And that would
6 relate back again to the rush to get it done, if there wasn't
7 so much overtime, it wouldn't take so long probably.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: And relates also
9 if I might say so, to the fact that the Yukon wouldn't be
10 the only place where the pipeline is being constructed.

11 MS. MOSES: Right.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Because there
13 would be construction in Alaska and in the provinces to the
14 South.

15 MS. MOSES: Well, when and it
16 it's built, I'd just like it to be watched over very care-
17 fully by the Canadian Government and the Yukon Government.

18 I think that's important.

19 I'd also like to agree with
20 Marsha that there's not very long time male residents
21 getting up here and speaking tonight and it does make you
22 sort of nervous. I think that this is our town and it's
23 our chance to get up and say what we think, so I think that
24 more people that have lived in Mayo for a long time should
25 get up and people that plan to live here for a while longer,
26 should get up and say what they think.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly, I
25 wouldn't disagree with the proposition that we should be
26 hearing from Mayo people as much as possible in addition to

1 others.

2 MR. PODHARA: Mr. Chairman
3 and members of the Board, I have a few notes here and before
4 you ask me at the end of this what my name is, it's Gilles
5 Podhara.

6 I've been living here for just
7 about fifteen years. I don't think that we are going to have
8 too much of a choice of whether the pipeline is going to be
9 built or not. The government will make that for us. If
10 we decide to wait ten years like Mr. Daniel Johnson proposed,
11 the Americans are likely to bypass us all together and any
12 possible benefits that we might have, will be gone.

13 We have been exposed to figures
14 of a possible twenty-three hundred in population increase.
15 The figure of two thousand three hundred is not very large
16 and when you go to a City of Vancouver size, Edmonton size,
17 any size, but to residents in the Yukon, that might be
18 interesting that twenty-three hundred works out roughly
19 about thirteen per cent increase.

20 I think the benefits of such an
21 increase to us -- there won't be any benefits. We'll find
22 out everytime we go to Whitehorse, now it's tourist season
23 and the tourist season can hardly be ever, stated that there
24 is ten per cent tourists coming into the Yukon every year.

25 Do you know when you go down to
26 Whitehorse, that our prices will go up. You buy a hotel room

1 in the summertime, the price will go up and what I am con-
2 cerned about is that the influx of people in Whitehorse will
3 have an adverse affect on us because as the price will in-
4 crease in Whitehorse, it will increase in here as well.

5 Whitehorse likes everything for
6 Whitehorse. They hardly could care less about Mayo, Dawson
7 or any outside community. In that way, I don't quite know
8 what Whitehorse's feelings are in regards to this whole
9 thing. My only concern is the price that we'll have to pay
10 for this pipeline one way or the other.

11 For further information, I will
12 put some of these items out of the Yukon Conservation Society
13 and some of these points about the influx of people, they
14 are very very taken.

15 One other question that I have
16 on my mind here, if the pipeline is put -- this gas pipeline
17 -- and some of the brochures that we are able to get, a
18 statement is always made about -- that Alberta will supple-
19 ment gas that is taken in the Yukon by Alberta gas and they
20 are also stating the wellhead price of Alberta gas that
21 Yukon residents may have to pay.

22 Something else came up the other
23 day and I just wonder whether we are not talking about the
24 wellhead price or the Alberta border price which is two
25 entirely different things.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: On that point,

MR. PHELPS: I was just wondering,

Mr. G. Podhars

1 is that the same price as the Americans pay?

2 MR. BURRELL: You mean, what
3 the Americans pay for Canadian gas or --

4 MR. PODHARS: Well, I under-
5 stand that the Alberta border price, you can take whatever
6 border you like and wherever it's the highest is what you
7 would charge.

8 MR. BURRELL: No, the Alberta
9 border price is the price which the Alberta Government and
10 the Federal Government set as a price which is applicable
11 for gas sold outside of the Province of Alberta.

12 Now, as far as the U.S. gas is
13 concerned, well, any markets in Alberta pay the Alberta
14 border price plus transportation to their market areas.
15 Currently, the Alberta -- currently for U.S., there is a
16 surcharge placed on the U.S. gas which is sold -- Canadian
17 gas which is sold to the U.S.

18 MR. PODHARS: Thank you very
19 much. That's all my questions.

20 Okay, I'd like to as a closing
21 statement, I'd like to say once more that I think the
22 benefits to the Mayo community are nil and all I think we
23 can hope for is probably an increase in price of everything.
24 Thank you.

25 MR. PHELPS: Just a final word
26 on the price for the gas. I understand that it's the price

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. Y. Lemieux

1 you would pay just inside Saskatchewan. If you lived right
2 on the border.

3 MR. BURRELL: That's right.
4 It's the Alberta border price and that's the point of it,
5 at the Alberta/Saskatchewan border, that's correct.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you and
7 thank you sir for coming forward to give us your views.

8 MR. LEMIEUX: Yes, I live
9 in Mayo since twelve years and my opinion is that -- the
10 way I heard here tonight is pipeline is doomsday. If I'm
11 right, pipelines have been built before and people have
12 survived it as well as why, gain. I think that pipeline
13 would be of a benefit to the economics of Yukon. It's been
14 said that they'll hired at a peak -- twenty-three hundred
15 men and sixty per cent would be outsiders and forty per
16 cent Yukoners.

17 So that would give well over
18 nine hundred jobs in Yukon. I don't think the welfare
19 role would increase -- rather decrease with that type of
20 jobs. On the social impact, if it's foreseen that it's
21 going to be that negative, I think that precaution could
22 be taken to minimize it. If the crime rate goes up, pre-
23 caution could be taken with better law enforcement in order
24 to prevent that. If we all know that's going to happen, but
25 I still think that if we don't make up our mind on the
26 pipeline, the Americans are going to get their gas one way

1 or another and we're going to be left in the air. That's
2 my opinion. Thank you.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
4 much sir. Can I ask you the usual question?

5 MR. LEMIEUX: Yes, Yvan Lemieux.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

7 Okay, can I invite someone else to come forward please with
8 his or her thoughts on the pipeline proposal or to raise
9 a point of information?

10 MR. MARK: I agree with just
11 about everything that's been said. I'm sorry I don't live
12 in Mayo. I don't even live in Elsa. I'm from Carmacks,
13 but I needed a job, so I'm in Elsa. I will give you one
14 twenty-two thousandths of Yukon opinion.

15 I fear for the social and
16 economic impact, greatly. I think there should be a little
17 more time -- not a little more, a lot more. I don't think
18 we're ready for such a rush -- such an increase in population.
19 The U.S. is a gargantuan consumer and waster of energy and
20 because they mismanage their own energy resources, I can't
21 see why we should be pushed to mismanage ours. You know, we
22 have to go into this thing with a lot of thought and I can't
23 see much thought so far.

24 The next thing, they're running
25 out of water down there, that's because they mismanaged their
26 renewable resources -- their water resources, their water

Mr. D. Mark

1 sheds, they've polluted it, they've I don't know, done what
2 all. The next thing they'll want to do is want to flood
3 Tintina Trench, the Rocky Mountain Trench -- so Los Angeles
4 can have some water.

5 I just can't see falling down
6 to it, although I figure everything is inevitable anyways,
7 so despite what's said, I mean if the consensus of the
8 opinion in the Yukon is yes, oh that's great for the pipe-
9 line, but if it's no, well, I don't think we'll really be
10 listened to. I kind of get that feeling, the power
11 politics, big money, you know, and I even heard on CBC there
12 the Mafia is trying to get into it and I don't know, you
13 know. I'm just full of mistrust for the whole thing.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's one
15 participant we haven't yet had in our hearings.

16 MR. MARK: Well, something
17 about buying real -- they're trying to influence some MP
18 to influence through the pipeline so they'll buy up the
19 property and blah blah blah, you know how it goes. I don't
20 even know what I've said. Don Mark.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
22 much.

23 MR. PHELPS: I hope there's not
24 a contract in your head.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: If someone else
26 would like to come forward please and make a comment or ask

1 a question.

2 MR. RONDAU: Most of what has
3 been said, I think I have to say. I feel that the pipeline
4 going through now at the fast speed that it sounds like
5 they're going to put it through, is just a way for the pipe-
6 line company to make -- to maximize its profits. I think
7 we should just slow it down a little bit and let the Yukon
8 experience some of the profits like recreation facilities
9 and schools that something like the mine companies in the
10 Yukon have done.

11 At least, they have supplied
12 schools, recreation facilities and other things like that,
13 so I think if we -- if the pipeline takes its time, we can
14 benefit and they can benefit outside too.

15 Roger Rondau is my name.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir
17 for coming forward.

18 MR. BRASSEAU: I honestly feel
19 that if we give them too much time to think about it,
20 they'll take the alternative route which is the point of
21 Valdez through the South.

22 What happens if one of those
23 tankers go down in the Pacific Coast from Stewart, let's
24 say to Georgia Strait or Burrard Inlet. Would that pollute
25 the entire West Coast if the tankers go down at the rate
26 they did last year, that seven major ones went down, eh?

Mr. W. Buyck

4 VOICE: Well, according
5 to the applicant --

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank
13 you very much sir for coming forward.

22 So I think the best thing is
23 do it -- build it.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay sir. Thank
25 you very much for that expression of opinion. May I ask
26 if someone else would like to give us the benefit of his or

1 her views?

2 MR. McPHERSON: A lot of people
3 up here seem to -- well, let's say -- should I say, the
4 cheap gas that Foothills Pipe Line is offering the people
5 of the Yukon, seems to be a big attraction for the pipeline
6 along with the jobs. I'm wondering, are there any cost
7 estimates on how much and who pays the extra footage and
8 extra development of running pipes from the pipeline into
9 communities and converting homes to natural gas equipment.
10 If, in the long run, I think the life expectancy of the
11 pipeline from what I've heard, is twenty-five to thirty
12 years? Correct me if I'm wrong.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: The timing as
14 I understand it, is on the basis of twenty-five plus years,
15 twenty-seven or twenty-eight years is the figure we've been
16 hearing from the pipeline company. That's on the basis of
17 gas there to be moved, but then if additional reserves were
18 found, then the life of the pipeline itself could be con-
19 siderably longer.

20 MR. McPHERSON: Yes, well, my
21 question would be -- has Foothills prepared any cost
22 estimates on the construction of these extra gas pipelines
23 to the communities -- to the door of the Yukon resident?

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: In very general
25 terms, as I understand the Foothills Company proposal, this
26 is a relatively recent development of their proposal, but

1 that Mr. Blair had said at one of the community hearings
2 a week or so ago, that they would take care of the cost of
3 the pipeline to the edge of the community -- the lateral
4 from the main pipeline to the edge of the community.

5 In terms of more precise cost
6 estimates, Mr. Burrell looks as if I have stated it not
7 quite entirely accurately. Would you like -- perhaps I
8 could ask you to speak to that, Mr. Burrell.

9 We're referring to the statement
10 at Haines Junction, in that particular situation, where the
11 pipeline route would be about three and a half miles from
12 the town itself.

13 MR. BURRELL: Yes. You were
14 correct in saying that rolled into the project would be
15 the cost of the laterals to the communities, but it was
16 the communities that were along the Alaska Highway that
17 were included in that. That was the one qualifier that --

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I'm sorry,
19 I intended to mention that, that we're talking only about
20 communities on the Alaska Highway and not other communities.
21 So in the case of a lateral, like the three and a half miles
22 roughly, at Haines Junction, that's of course, a community
23 highway, but we're not talking about laterals to communities
24 that are right off the highway.

25 MR. McPHERSON: Could I ask
26 specifically what communities are accepted as the pipeline

1 does deviate from the highway in certain points?

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: In terms of
3 the communities to be serviced, there would be -- I guess
4 all of those that regard as community highways -- Beaver
5 Creek -- correct me if I'm wrong if this list is wrong,
6 Mr. Burrell -- but Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay and
7 Haines Junction on the north highway and on the south high-
8 way, Teslin and Watson Lake and Upper Liard, yes.

9 MR. MCPHERSON: Thanks.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

11 MR. PHELPS: I'm getting
12 signals from the back of the room -- Whitehorse is left
13 out.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: We tend to
15 overlook those smaller settlements. Okay, can I ask if
16 anyone else would like to come forward please and state an
17 opinion? Yes sir?

18 MR. McGEACHY: My name is
19 Mike McGeachy. I'm a Yukoner. I think that since we're
20 living in the twentieth century, that -- and we need oil
21 and gas, that we should get it.

22 I think the big problem every-
23 body seems to be worried about is the social and economic
24 problems which would probably evolve because of past
25 building of the Alaska Highway route, which would in turn
26 bring a lot of people into the territory and then leave them

Mr. M. McGeachy
Mr. G. Podhara

1 flat when it was finished.

2 I think more -- a better and
3 closer look at the Tintina Trench would be -- should be
4 considered due to the fact that there is a lot of mining
5 properties and hydroelectric -- potential hydroelectric
6 properties in the area that could be developed after a
7 pipeline had been built and these people that come in from
8 the outside could go on to take jobs in the building of
9 other things, such as opening up new mines and hydroelectric
10 projects, possibly even a railroad, et cetera.

11 That's what I have to say.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
13 much, Mr. McGeachy.

14 MR. PODHARA: I'd like to make
15 one more statement to add to the statements that I made
16 before. I think the Territorial Government, as a whole, is
17 going to gain quite a bit by the pipeline in additional
18 taxes.

19 Once the pipeline is finished,
20 these taxes are going to be quite likely reduced and then
21 it's going to be very difficult for everybody else to
22 support the government in a manner to which it has been
23 accustomed. What I'm looking at then is higher taxes.
24 Thank you.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
26 much sir.

1 MS. MCKENZIE: I'd like to say
2 one more thing about the involvement of the YTG too. I'll
3 take as an example, some activities in Dawson City where
4 they put in a large number -- a large amount of money to
5 restore the old part of Dawson City as a historic site and
6 to preserve a lot of the log buildings that already exist
7 there. Yet the same government turns around and all the
8 buildings that they provide within that community -- the
9 school and the government buildings and the social welfare
10 branches -- as in Mayo and other places, are cheaply built,
11 shoddy and kind of trailers or things which do not enhance
12 let's say the beauty of Dawson City. So that on one hand
13 they're spending a lot of money to restore something so that
14 the people will be happy. On the other hand, they're back-
15 firing their whole project by not supporting that one move,
16 by backing it up with good buildings of their own.

17 You know, putting in support
18 for a building, let's say log buildings, as new buildings,
19 making -- let's say providing some incentive for any Yukoners
20 to build you know, their homes as accustomed to maybe some
21 of the heritage that is here.

22 So, I would question maybe some
23 of the moves that they would make during the pipeline which
24 would be short term moves with the same sort of hypocrisy
25 that I feel is made an example of in that type of situation.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you

1 very much indeed. Can I ask if someone else is ready to
2 come forward to express an opinion or ask a question?

3 MR. MARK: I forgot one thing.
4 The gas fields up there aren't going to last forever, you
5 know, including all proven reserves. Once they're depleted,
6 then we're going to be left with a forty-eight inch pipe.

7 I just wondered what's going to happen to that. Are
8 you going to use it for scrap metal or what, because it
9 will sit there and I don't know. Has the Canol one been
10 taken out, whatever was built of that, plus all the old
11 camps are left strung all over the place.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the --
13 someone else can speak to the Canol line in a moment. The
14 Haines to Fairbanks, Alaska line is still on the ground as
15 you know. These I should mention though, are both surface
16 lines and you appreciate this would be a buried pipeline.

17 MR. MARK: This will be buried?
18 Most of it.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, throughout
20 the Yukon.

21 MR. MARK: Do they take into
22 consideration, all the problems -- the environmental problems
23 along the route? Like some places, they would have to be
24 elevated I would think, the areas of permafrost, no?

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: No, my under-
26 standing is that the gas would be chilled only for the first

1 relatively few miles -- forty miles, Mr. Burrell? In the
2 Yukon, the gas would be chilled and after that, it wouldn't
3 be and that's to take into account, permafrost for that
4 section of it. There was much more of a permafrost
5 condition to contend with on the Alaska side of the border.

6 MR. MARK: Also, like it has
7 been shown in the past -- the Alaska Highway is washed out
8 and I'm just wondering for these high watermarks and flood
9 conditions taken into consideration, such as what happened
10 to Racing River down by Muncho Lake.

11 I mean, I realize the Alaska
12 Highway is already there and this is not going to have any
13 effect on the environment that's already done, what's done
14 is done, so I don't object to it environmentally, but there
15 are a few little things that I am truly concerned about.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I don't
17 know if the -- on the flooding conditions there -- perhaps
18 someone can add to this. We have had some concern about
19 possibilities of scouring effect by ice, with respect to the
20 pipeline on the riverbed. I think --

21 MR. MARK: Well, over major
22 rivers -- would it be sort of like you see down in B.C.
23 there -- the suspension bridges and --

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it would be
25 below.

26 MR. MARK: It would be below?

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, below the
2 surface. There would be no -- as I understand it, the
3 only point at which the pipeline would be visible as it
4 were, is where it comes up at the compressor station and
5 goes back down again.

6 MR. MARK: And it will be
7 resistant to frost and all this sort of thing that you get
8 up here?

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, in terms
10 of whether all the technical problems have been solved,
11 with respect to frost heave and so on, I don't think that
12 everyone would concede that.

13 MR. MARK: No, frost does a
14 lot of funny things.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is --
16 let me say on that, because it gets a bit more technical,
17 but this is a subject of cross-examination and evidence at
18 the formal hearings and we may be hearing a little bit more
19 about that.

20 MR. MARK: So then it's not
21 the full implications then. These things aren't really
22 known to that extent and what I'm hoping is, that they will
23 be better studied if they do. I mean, I really hope this
24 thing is carefully done because I know it's going to be
25 done anyway, no matter what I say.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: But the experienc

1 is just so very limited in terms of constructing pipelines
2 in a permafrost situation. The Alyeska oil pipeline as
3 you know, is elevated for sections of its route. Oil is
4 a different situation because it must move heated.

5 MR. MARK: Yes, okay. Thank
6 you very much.

7 MR. PHELPS: Just one thing
8 should be added I think. There is another Board travelling
9 the Yukon and hearing from the applicant and that's the
10 Environmental Board and they're getting into that aspect
11 more than we.

12 So, it's being studied by
13 a different Panel really intensely at this point.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, can I
15 ask if someone else would like to come forward -- yes?
16 We had another witness but she escaped.

17 It's travelling to some of the
18 communities. Can someone tell us whether the Environmental
19 Board is scheduled for a hearing in Mayo? I see some heads
20 shaking. The original plan -- because you'll recall their
21 terms of reference originally limited them -- they felt --
22 to exclude Dempster Lateral and other possibilities. Their
23 terms of reference have since been widened to include the
24 Dempster Lateral and whether their schedule has been
25 modified as a result of that, I'm afraid I don't know.
26 It may well be that it has not.

I'd like to thank the people of Mayo and the people of Keno and Elsa and at least one representative of Carmacks and any other points that I may have overlooked, for coming out and letting us have the benefit of your views on this proposal. Thank you very much indeed.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).

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Vol. 23

ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE
LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE
INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE
YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUC-
TION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C.	CHAIRMAN
WILLARD PHELPS, Esq.	MEMBER
MRS. EDITH BOHMER	MEMBER

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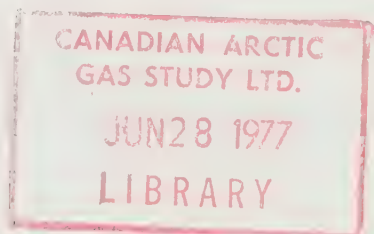
JUNE 14th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

343.093
A47F58
Vol. 24

INDEX OF WITNESSES

	<u>Page</u>
MR. ROBERT C. MEREDITH -----	2927
MR. JOHN BURRELL -----	2927-2951
MR. PETER LEGER -----	2930
MS. BLAIR SMITH -----	2933
MR. GEORGE SHAW -----	2940
MR. GRAFTON NJOOTLI -----	2953
MS. JANET KING -----	2955
MS. SUSAN RUDNISKI -----	2963
MR. GREG CAPLE -----	2971
MR. ANDRE CARRELL -----	2978
MR. BOB RUSSELL -----	2985
MR. STEVE TAYLOR -----	2986
MR. VICTOR MITANDER -----	2991
MR. GARY WHITTLE -----	2993
MS. PEGGY KORMANDY -----	2995
MS. BONNIE DUFFIE -----	2997
MR. TIM COLE -----	2997
MS. ROSEMARY SMITH -----	3002
MR. SPENCE LAYCOCK -----	3005
MS. KATHY WEDGE -----	3007
MR. JACK FRASER -----	3010
MS. JULIA KEHOE -----	3011
MR. DAVID JOE -----	3021
MR. NEIL DUFFIE -----	3025



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1 Dawson City, Yukon Territory

2 June 14th, 1977

3 COMMUNITY HEARING

4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentle-
6 men, I wonder if I could now open this community hearing into
7 the Alaska Highway pipeline proposal.

8 I might begin by introducing the
9 members of the Board. My name is Ken Lysyk and with me on
10 the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps, both of
11 whom are Yukoners.

12 I'll take just a couple of
13 minutes to tell you something about our job and how we're
14 going about doing our job. I might mention at the beginning,
15 that I -- I would judge from the numbers, that this after-
16 noon's session may not last all that long, but we will be
17 meeting here again this evening at 7:30 here in the school
18 gym and we're in Dawson again on Thursday. We'll have
19 hearings at 10:00 in the morning and 2:00 in the afternoon
20 in Chief Isaac Memorial Hall.

21 All right, as to what our job is
22 very briefly, as you know, the Government of Canada says
23 that it proposes to decide whether or not to give approval
24 to the construction of a pipeline to move Arctic gas through
25 Canada to the lower States of the United States. It says
26 further that it proposes to make its decision in principle

1 this August, that is its decision in principle between the
2 three main options.

3 One of those options of course,
4 is to deny approval for any pipeline route through Canada,
5 in which case presumably the United States would use a so-
6 called all-American route. Of the two Canadian routes, the
7 leading contenders as you know are the one along the Alaska
8 Highway, the subject of our Inquiry and the one down the
9 Mackenzie Valley.

10 This Inquiry was established to
11 assist the government in the decision-making process that
12 it proposes to go through in August. In keeping with the
13 timetable that the Federal Government has set for itself,
14 we've been directed to submit our report by August 1st.

15 Now, as to the kind of information
16 that we're to supply to the Government of Canada, first we're
17 asked to produce a preliminary report on the social and
18 economic impact of constructing such a pipeline. It's a
19 preliminary report in the sense that obviously, it's not
20 possible between now and the first of August to complete all
21 the studies or assemble all the information that one would
22 wish for the purposes of producing a definitive report.
23 Nobody expects that.

24 The government stated at the time
25 that it established this Inquiry and this is reflected in
26 our terms of reference, that if, on the basis of the infor-

1 mation and advice that it has before it when it goes through
2 the decision-making process in August, if it does give
3 approval in principle to the Alaska Highway route, then it
4 will establish a further Inquiry for the purposes of pro-
5 ducing a final social and economic impact report and for
6 the purpose of developing detailed terms and conditions for
7 the pipeline.

8 Another part of our task and a
9 very important part of our task is to report to the Govern-
10 ment of Canada on what we've been able to learn in the
11 course of these community hearings about the attitude of
12 Yukoners to the proposed construction of a pipeline along
13 the Alaska Highway.

14 We've completed our hearings now
15 in the communities along the Alaska Highway. At the end
16 of last week and throughout this week, we're in the off-
17 highway communities. Later this month, we resume the formal
18 hearings in Whitehorse and that will be an additional three
19 weeks of formal hearings, together with additional community
20 hearings in Whitehorse in the evenings and the final phase
21 of the community hearings that aren't completed this week,
22 with the hearings in Old Crow and in Carcross.

23 So that's the stage we're at.
24 With respect to the Alaska Highway, the government has
25 chosen to follow a two-stage process. It's our task in this
26 first stage to identify the major concerns and the principle

1 issues and to say what we can about courses of action that
2 might be taken to mitigate undesirable consequences of
3 constructing a pipeline. Also as part of this first stage,
4 we're asked to say something to the government about the
5 form that the second stage of the Inquiry might take and
6 what further studies ought to be conducted for that purpose.

7 With respect to sampling the
8 opinion of people who live in the Yukon to the Alaska
9 Highway pipeline proposal, I should say that there is no
10 assurance at all that this is a preliminary exercise, in the
11 same sense that the other part of our task is.

12 It's therefore, very important
13 that we hear from as many people as we can so we can give
14 the most reliable report we can to the Government of Canada,
15 prior to the decision it proposes to make in August concerning
16 which route if any, it will allow to be constructed through
17 Canada.

18 All right, in a moment I'll invite
19 anyone who wishes to do so, to make a statement or come
20 forward to ask a question. With respect to questions, I
21 should say that there are representatives of the Foothills
22 Pipe Line Company here and on matters relating to the
23 policy of the Foothills Company or just how they would
24 propose to construct the pipeline. I may be calling from
25 time to time on Mr. Burrell to speak for the company to
26 elaborate those policies.

Mr. R. Meredith
Mr. J. Burrell

1 I should -- yes sir? Please do
2 and I'll ask you as I do everyone else who asks a question
3 or makes a statement, to please begin by giving your name.

4 MR. MEREDITH: Robert C. Meredith.
5 I'd like to know what Foothills happens to do with the pipe-
6 line after it's through.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, the planning
8 I might say, before asking Mr. Burrell to speak to what
9 comes after, it outlives its usefulness for moving gas,
10 planning is proceeding on the basis that the pipeline will
11 be used for twenty-five years plus, perhaps twenty-seven or
12 twenty-eight years for moving gas which is presently proved.

13 The life beyond that would relate
14 to some extent on what additional gas might be found, but
15 Mr. Burrell, would you like to -- did you wish to add to
16 your question sir, before I call on -- yes.

17 MR. BURRELL: It's correct that
18 the gas reserves in the Prudhoe Bay area are estimated to
19 have a life of about twenty-seven years. These are the
20 proven reserves. The potential in the area is very high and
21 we would expect that more gas will be found and therefore,
22 the life of the project will be longer than the twenty-seven
23 to thirty years which is currently being projected.

24 Beyond that, which is quite ways
25 away and quite a ways down the road, it's difficult to say.
26 The pipeline may be used to transport other materials, but

1 if for some reason or other, there is no use for the pipe-
2 line at the time the gas supply has run out, then the policy
3 of the company is to remove all above-ground facilities and
4 restore those areas to as close to original condition as
5 possible and to -- as is the standard practice, to retire
6 the pipeline in place in a safe condition. So the pipeline
7 is buried and it will be left in a buried condition and in
8 a safe condition.

9 MR. CHAILEMAN: Does that answer
10 your question sir or did you have any follow-up that you'd
11 like to put?

12 MR. MERRITT: If at such time
13 that that pipeline is not followed up, he says a twenty-five
14 year period, what in force would there be at that time,
15 after the twenty-five year period, of question of the
16 materials involved in the pipe itself. Does it not rot?

17 MR. BURRILL: The pipeline has a
18 coating on it which protects it from corrosion. The pro-
19 cedure that is proposed here when the pipeline does outlive
20 its usefulness, is a procedure which is very standard in
21 the industry when it is necessary to retire or to take out
22 of service, a piece of pipeline, it is retired in place.
23 It's not an unusual procedure. Not common, but not unusual.

24 MR. MERRITT: The unusualness
25 we disagree with.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir.

1 Can I ask if someone else now,
2 would like to make a statement or express an opinion or
3 ask a question? I'd like to emphasize that we try to keep
4 the community hearings as informal and as low key as
5 possible. Microphones are necessary because we do wish to
6 keep a complete record at the community hearings as we do
7 at the formal hearings of everything that is said, but I do
8 hope that you won't let that and the bright lights and so
9 on in any way inhibit you from coming forward to make an
10 observation.

11 While we welcome prepared briefs
12 and so on, we're most pleased to get informal statements and
13 spontaneous statements. It's not necessary to have some-
14 thing prepared in advance.

15 Is there anyone else who would like
16 to make an observation or state a point of view or ask a
17 question?

18 MR. MEREDITH: I'm back again,
19 but I'd like to know what it's going to do with the gas
20 when it gets to the United States? Is it going to United
21 States or is it going to us and is it taxable? Are we going
22 to get anything out of it?

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: The gas that will
24 be moved through the proposed pipeline will be U.S. gas
25 moved from Prudhoe Bay to the lower States of the United
26 States.

8 MR. MEREDITH: Yet you are
9 transporting the gas through Canadian territory and is, at
10 that time, a questionable inference that there would be a
11 taxable gain from the Canadian Government?

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: On the tax
13 revenue side, the figures that have been used -- Mr. Burrell
14 might want to speak to this -- in the Yukon, would be in the
15 nature of property taxes on the right-of-way and on the pipe-
16 line as opposed to taxes on the gas itself.

17 I think the figures that you have
18 suggested in this context, Mr. Burrell, correct me if I'm
19 wrong, have been in the neighbourhood of what, four, five
20 million dollars per annum for the Yukon section?

21 ME. MEREDITH: Thank you.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir.

23 Can I invite someone else to give
24 us an opinion or come forward to ask a question? Yes sir?

25 MR. LEGER: I'd like to know
26 what potential the pipeline would have for pulling any

1 Canadian reserves out of the Mackenzie Delta, should they be
2 proven to be sufficient.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I'll
4 just ask you if I can before you leave the microphone, to
5 identify yourself if you would.

6 MR. LEGER: Peter Leger.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

8 The pipeline which the Foothills
9 Company proposes would not move Canadian gas at all. It's
10 strictly for moving U.S. gas from Prudhoe Bay to the lower
11 forty-eight. In terms of what happens in the future, there
12 are a number of possibilities and as you'll know, a
13 possibility that has been mentioned in this connection,
14 would be use of the so-called Dempster Lateral, the con-
15 struction of a line down the Dempster Highway.

16 There are other possibilities as
17 well, such as the Maple Leaf route that the Foothills
18 Company was proposing down the Mackenzie Valley, but at this
19 stage, it's not possible I guess to speak of them as any
20 more than possibilities, because in our --

21 MR. MEREDITH: Can I ask for
22 someone from Foothills to come forward please?

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: To speak to that
24 matter? Mr. Burrell, would you like to comment on that
25 please?

26 MR. BURRELL: The question is, is

1 what the potential of the proposed pipeline -- what potential
2 it has for moving gas -- Canadian gas?

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's as I
4 understood the question, yes.

5 MR. BURRELL: Well, as Dean
6 Lysyk said, there is a potential that the gas could be
7 moved along the Dempster Highway lateral, but the background
8 to that is that we currently have before the National Energy
9 Board, our Maple Leaf filing which is a line along the
10 Mackenzie Valley.

11 We have done studies and filed at
12 the request of the National Energy Board, studies covering
13 the movement of gas along the Dempster Highway. These are
14 based upon construction and economic feasibilities. We
15 have not done socio-economic or environmental studies. We
16 intend to. We intend to do those and when Canada needs the
17 gas and our studies have shown that Canada does not need
18 frontier gas for probably until the mid 1980's.

19 At that time, if it's feasible
20 to construct the Dempster line, then Canada will have a
21 choice of either bringing the gas along the Dempster High-
22 way or along the Maple Leaf line, so the options would be
23 available to Canada at that time. We don't propose at this
24 time, to change our application. Our application as it
25 stands now is the Alaska Highway pipeline project and the
26 Maple Leaf project.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may
2 prefer to use the microphone up here at the table.

3 MS. BLAIR SMITH: My name is
4 Rosemary Blair Smith and I'd like to direct this question
5 to the Foothills -- to hear from Foothills -- and my question
6 -- I have a number of them. I'd like to know if Foothills
7 is willing, is maybe, you know, is going to foot the bill
8 for the messes that it will leave behind like maybe
9 alcoholics.

10 Will we have detox centres. The
11 hospitals and what are they prepared to do for the over-
12 work they will have and also for the schools?

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Smith, I
14 could ask Mr. Burrell to move to the other microphone and
15 try and answer each question as you ask them. Would you
16 prefer that rather than going through all your questions?

17 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Well, it
18 doesn't really matter. It's up to him, whatever he prefers.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, why don't
20 we do that. Would you mind, Mr. Burrell, going to the other
21 microphone?

22 MR. BURRELL: First of all, we're
23 attempting to design our project in such a manner that we
24 can minimize the impacts that occur from the pipeline.
25 We're not saying that we can minimize or prevent all the
26 impacts that are undesirable but we're attempting to through

1 our design work and our studies, to minimize them to the
2 greatest deal possible.

3 We have learned from the Alyeska
4 situation, that's the one the people seem to relate to the
5 most. We've learned some of the problems that they've had
6 there and we believe that we brought forward policies which
7 will tend to minimize the problems which they've experienced
8 in Alaska.

9 One of the major problems in
10 Alaska was the situation in Fairbanks and we think that
11 the policies that we've put forward will minimize greatly
12 the problems which they've experienced in Fairbanks. We
13 also are looking at other situations in Canada where there
14 has been construction such as Fort Nelson and so on and
15 taken that experience and built it into our design.

16 We feel that it's not right to
17 totally look at the Alyeska situation. As far as what we
18 would be prepared to do, we have said as a policy position,
19 that our company is prepared to be responsible for those
20 costs which are traceable to the project and that we say
21 that it's necessary to get into place before a pipeline
22 construction occurs, those procedures which are necessary
23 to allow that to happen. We would be working with the
24 governments and any other groups that could be impacted to
25 work out a procedure whereby the impact on the Yukon is kept
26 to the minimum.

1 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Since this is a
2 free country, I'd like to know how you're going to do that
3 and when you keep talking about policy, what does that
4 mean? I really don't know what policy is. How do you
5 relate policy to people?

6 MR. BURRELL: Well, policy is
7 as I define it, is those steps that the company are prepared
8 to take on any matter, whether it be on socio-economic
9 matters or any matters that relate to the project. As a
10 policy position for example, we say that we will give
11 preferential hiring to Yukoners. That's a policy.

12 There are other policy matters on
13 other subjects but that would be just one example.

14 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Hiring to
15 Yukoners, is that a guarantee?

16 MR. BURRELL: As far as we're
17 concerned, the policy position of the company is that
18 preferential hiring will be given to Yukoners and that those
19 policy positions plus other positions and the terms and
20 conditions which are put on the project by the government,
21 will be built in to our contracts that we have with the
22 contractors. That will be a condition of doing the job.

23 MS. BLAIR SMITH: So it's actually
24 not a guarantee? A policy position -- what does a Yukoner
25 have to do? Like what do I do to have a job, what can I do?
26 What do I have to do to get a job if that pipeline comes

Mr. J. Burrell
Ms. R. Blair Smith

2936

1 through?

2 MR. BURRELL: Well, maybe I can
3 talk in general terms. We've been working with Canada
4 Manpower and the Territorial Government to set up -- to work
5 towards setting up what we call a Manpower Delivery System.
6 The purpose of that will be to inform Yukoners of job
7 opportunities that are available, when they will be avail-
8 able, where they will be available, what it involves, how
9 they apply for the jobs, how they would join the union if
10 it's in the construction phase and to just to make it as
11 easy as possible for the Yukoners to take advantage of the
12 job opportunities.

13 That's a system that we're working
14 toward and we feel it's important if Yukoners are going to
15 get the maximum benefits on the job opportunities which the
16 project offer.

17 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Do we have to
18 join a union to work on that pipeline?

19 MR. BURRELL: Well, the way the
20 pipeline business is set up, is that the contractors that
21 are capable of building the pipeline that we're proposing,
22 these contractors are all union contractors. So it
23 certainly appears and I think we can say with -- for certain
24 that the construction of the pipeline will be by union
25 contractors so that the people working on the pipeline
26 directly would be required to be union personnel.

1 Now anyone working for the company
2 as inspectors or in the company office would not have to --
3 would not be union personnel, nor would they have to be
4 union personnel when the pipeline is in operation because
5 the company's staff would not be unionized.

6 There's two phases, there is the
7 construction phase and there is the phase that -- the
8 operations phase. The construction phase would be unionized
9 and the operating and maintenance phase would not be.

10 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Would you
11 advise us as Yukoners to join a union?

12 MR. BURRELL: Well, I guess that
13 is really your choice, but certainly to get employment --
14 direct employment on the pipeline, it's likely that you would
15 have to join the union and that's something that is done in
16 Alberta or British Columbia or anywhere, so it's not something
17 that's unusual really.

18 MS. BLAIR SMITH: It is rumoured
19 that jobs are being advertised outside in southern Canada
20 for skilled and unskilled workers. How true is this rumour?

21 MR. BURRELL: I read in the paper
22 -- I imagine the same article that you read, that there is --
23 there has been some promotion of jobs for the pipeline, but
24 we've been in contact with Canada Manpower and they're
25 checking that out, as I understand are the RCMP. But I under-
26 stand that that's only a very minor incident and my information

1 is that they've not had any further reports of that
2 happening.

3 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Is it true?

4 MR. BURRELL: I understand it to
5 be.

6 MS. BLAIR SMITH: So is it true
7 that's a rumour or is it true that it's happening, that jobs
8 that maybe we could have, are being advertised outside?

9 MR. BURRELL: Well, I understand
10 that the incident that was reported in the paper is correct,
11 but that there are no other -- there is no other evidence
12 of other incidents and that Canada Manpower and the RCMP as
13 I understand, have looked into the matter and found it to be
14 an isolated case. That's what I've been led to believe. It's
15 a single incident. It's not happening across the country,
16 it's just a single situation.

17 MS. BLAIR SMITH: So jobs are
18 being advertised though eh?

19 MR. BURRELL: In this one single
20 situation, yes.

21 MS. BLAIR SMITH: And so what are
22 you doing to -- I'm just wondering, you know. You're saying
23 this is a single incident. The thing is, why wasn't it
24 advertised up here. I mean, it seemed that it's pretty sure
25 that the pipeline will go through.

26 MR. BURRELL: Well, there is no

Mr. J. Burrell
Ms. M. Blair Smith
Mr. J. Meredith

2939

1 decision -- there has been no decision made on the pipeline.
2 At this time, the decision will be made as I understand,
3 later this year and you can't advertise or you shouldn't be
4 advertising for positions which are available on a pipeline
5 that hasn't been approved as yet. So, this is false adver-
6 tising is what's occurring now.

7 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Oh, so the
8 advertising is true, but the actual getting of the jobs is
9 not, is that what you're saying?

10 MR. BURRELL: That's correct.
11 It's premature, right, and it's been investigated and found
12 to be fraudulent really.

13 MS. BLAIR SMITH: Okay, thank you.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
15 much Ms. Smith for coming forward with those questions.

16 Can I invite someone else to
17 come forward please with an observation? Yes sir?

18 MR. MEREDITH: I'd like to
19 invite somebody that's in the audience from the United States
20 of America for an opinion.

21 I'm not from the United States of
22 America. I'm from Canada, but I think the Americans are for
23 the pipeline. I think they need it and I think it's going to
24 go through. Whatever we do or say on our behalf is going to
25 be to our credit. Yet, on the other hand, there are
26 situations that have not been taken into consideration at all.

1 The Environment Canada has not
2 been invited to this meeting and they should have been and
3 we would have liked them to be here to voice their opinion.
4 Thank you.

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: I should mention
6 sir, it may well be that you are aware of this, but let me
7 mention it anyway that at more or less the same time as
8 this Inquiry was established, the Federal Government created
9 something called the Environmental Assessment Review Panel
10 It has been charged with the task of looking into environ-
11 mental aspects of the pipeline proposal.

12 In other words, we're to look at
13 social and economic aspects. The Environmental Assessment
14 Review Panel is to look at the environmental aspects and it
15 has been conducting meetings along the Alaska Highway,
16 communities on the highway with respect to the environmental
17 aspects. It has also had its terms of reference widened
18 to permit it to consider the Dempster Lateral possibility as
19 well. So the environmental side is being looked at.

20 MR. MEREDITH: Thank you.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: You're most welcome.
22 Can I ask if someone else now would like to come forward
23 please with a statement or an expression of opinion or a
24 question? I emphasize once again, that -- yes sir?

25 MR. SHAW: Mr. Chairman, I'll
26 introduce myself. George Shaw is my name. I came into the

1 Yukon in 1937 and I have been here continuously except the
2 last four or five years when I have spent the winters outside.
3 I am now retired.

4 I recollect the Yukon when it was
5 entirely different to what it is now. When I first came to
6 Dawson, you had to travel through Whitehorse. You had -- now
7 when I first came here, the population of Whitehorse was
8 approximately two hundred and fifty people. That is except
9 during the summertime when the millwrights and the carpenters
10 came up and they -- dock workers and so on.

11 The means of getting in here were
12 by boat, once every ten days during the wintertime on the
13 Princess Nora and the Princess Louise. Now as I say, the
14 population there was about two hundred and fifty -- a steady
15 population -- the population of Dawson due to the economic
16 effect of -- the gold price having gone up in 1932, employed
17 about four or five, six hundred men during the summertime and
18 the standing population would possibly be around twelve or
19 fifteen hundred people.

20 Mayo had the United Keno Hill
21 Mines and a small amount of gold mining there, so I'm not
22 quite sure of the population in that particular area, but I
23 would make a rough guess, say four hundred, five hundred
24 people. So there you have the Yukon population except for
25 the odd native village that was scattered around in various
26 parts of the Yukon.

1 In 1942 I happened to be travelling
2 -- I had gone outside for a holiday and I got married; I
3 came back with my bride and we stayed in the Old Regina
4 Hotel in Whitehorse. At that time, the harbingers I guess
5 you'd call it that, from the United States Army were also
6 staying at that hotel and they were looking into the
7 feasibility and so forth on the necessity of building the
8 Alaska Highway.

9 When that was being contemplated,
10 there were some people that objected to building this high-
11 way, however, it was an emergent state of war and that had
12 to be built, regardless of anything in order to protect the
13 nation. The United States did in fact, build that highway
14 and I think they had it pretty well completed in about a
15 year. It was a tremendous engineering feat.

16 That was what opened the Yukon
17 Territory to give it its present what you might call
18 affluence, because it certainly is. Now from this highway,
19 exploration took place in various parts of the territory. In
20 the mining exploration for example, Mayo when they operated
21 their mine, they could only ship in the summertime. In
22 other words, the production which they had of silver and so
23 forth, had to sit on the dock at Mayo Landing until the
24 spring, then in the spring they moved.

25 Well of course, as you can well
26 understand, it was a very rich mine and it had to be very

rich in order to economically stockpile this or to keep it for seven or possibly eight months before they could sell it and get their returns from it. So all they could mine were the very high grade ores. The lower grade I imagine, they had to leave because it was not economically feasible.

In 1931 or '32, 1940, '50, around that period of time, the government -- the Territorial and Federal Government -- built the highway from Whitehorse to Mayo so they could transport this ore on a year-round basis. That gave some economic stimulus to the territory. At a later date, they also built the highway connecting at Stewart Crossing into Dawson.

Now, living here at the time in those early days, was not quite like it is now. I mean, the means of getting in and getting out were very difficult. There were the odd -- the aircraft started to fly about that time, a very small single engine aircraft and they moved people around but it's very expensive. It was not the most satisfactory means of getting anyplace, not like being able to jump in your car or get in a bus or something like that.

All the supplies that came into Dawson City from about the, oh the end of September to the first part of October, the last boat carried all the eggs and fresh stuff for the ensuing seven months of isolation. The first boat easily arrived here about the twenty-fourth of May and the last boat would leave sometime in early August.

There were tires of course, that it couldn't make it back to Whitehorse.

Now, if you wanted anything in the way of food stuff or supplies, it had to come in from Whitehorse by plane. Eggs -- you ate eggs in April which were laid almost a year before that and I'm not fooling you when I say you always had to crack them in a saucer because you never knew when they would explode or what they would contain. That was how the people had to get by.

Following the construction of this highway, exploration started up. They started to head -- the Anvil Mine was discovered and it became the very important economic factor of the territory and of course subsequent businesses started up. The Dempster Highway was started around 1958 maybe or '60 to give access to the people in the Northwest Territories, a road that they could also go from Fort McPherson and other areas to travel over the rest of Canada instead of being isolated.

The population increased from would say, possibly about 1937 before the Alaska Highway, the population of the Yukon could only be in the low thousands. Now it is about twenty-three thousand, so that is what has happened to the Yukon in this very short space of forty years. It was a very isolated area, very sparsely populated, completely undeveloped and now of course, we see how it has grown.

Now in reverting to the main topic

-- that was a preliminary discussion on how things were at that time. Now, we'll take a look at it now, where there is a possibility of a pipeline going through the territory.

Generally speaking, I would feel that it would be a great advantage to Canada and to the Yukon Territory to have some form of a pipeline going through. When they constructed the Alaska Highway, as you can quite understand, there were thousands of army personnel and other people that were working on it. It was a wartime measure. They had to get it through and they got it through.

So there was actually no control or very little control. The army I believe, went out and shot game willy-nilly and it was a very sad affair in many instances, but it did in fact, open the Yukon Territory. Now, in this present day and age, we have a fairly representative form of government in this territory and for excesses such as happened at that time, could easily be controlled.

There are always people that are -- it doesn't matter where you are -- that are trying to do things outside the law to make a buck such as the persons that advertised for jobs on the pipeline in the Yukon. That is something that should be well investigated and these people charged accordingly and put where they belong. These things will happen in any society. It can't mean that that's going to happen all the time.

Territory I am sure, in case of any eventuality of a large migration of workers into the Yukon, would take certain stringent measures to see that they did not pillage and rape the country as it might be said.

The construction camps can be placed at certain intervals. They can be -- the people that come in can come in for a period that have to come in and also be transported out periodically for their holidays or whatever breaks or whatever it may be. The territory can provide legislation that Yukoners will get the first opportunity for any work that is available for those that are Yukoners. How you define that I don't know, but we'll say residents of the Yukon, that they will get priorities in any jobs that are available. They can absolutely stop or prevent any firearms whatsoever, in any of these camps so that we don't get where people are going out shooting everything in the country.

They have the power to make as orderly a situation as it is possible to make. Now, we also have to consider -- this may be an American pipeline that goes through -- there were American pipelines have been in the Yukon since 1942 and nobody seems to have got hurt by it at all. There were pumping stations at regular intervals on the Alaska Highway and I've never heard one single complaint about them. I never heard one single complaint about the pipeline that was going through, so I don't know damage it did.

We must also remember in this day and age, the nation has to have fuel. We can talk about alternate means of heating, various kinds of power. You have hydroelectric power and you'll have many people complaining about that floods the country or it kills the fish. I mean, it doesn't matter what you have. Something is going to get hurt.

When the people in the South run out of fuel oil or are unable to pay the price that may be required from the Arab nations, what are they going to use for power in their cars, what are they going to use to heat their homes? This could happen very quickly. This is absolutely essential to these people to get it and if they don't get it one way, they'll probably have to get it -- they'll be forced to get it in some other means.

It's something that in my estimation, we have to have this oil. If you cut the oil off from Dawson City right now, the whole economy would collapse. In fact, everybody would have to take off, except the few that happen to have some wood burners left. That's what we used for years, but then you still had to go and cut all the trees down to even heat the homes. So that I feel that the government we have in the Yukon, which I think is -- the Yukon I feel is advanced much more politically than the Northwest Territories, that they can control a lot of these bad things that might happen within reasonable limitations.

They have the power to do it and it should be their obligation to do it, but as far as saying it ravages the country a pipeline, or that a road hurts the game, I remember caribou travelled back and forth. They had various well known tracks. They'll go through this area for so many years, then they'll go through this area for so many years, because what they live on are the caribou moss. It's a type of white kind of a moss that grows on the barren grounds. They clean that off and then the migration pattern takes another place.

Well, I recollect travelling over to the sixty mile. I recollect travelling up the Yukon -- I used to operate a sawmill at one time here and I've seen these caribou by the thousands that I had to stop my pickup to allow them to pass by me. Just as far as I could see, they were roaming all over the country. The road wasn't bothering them any. They're a lot tougher than that. I've seen them come down the Yukon River on blocks of ice in the springtime. As unconcerned as anyone can be with the ice flow, they're not that fragile that a road is going to decimate them. What will decimate them are people going out shooting them all the time and disturbing them.

Now, that is another thing that the Counsel could take under advisement is, and they have, are restrictions on certain areas. Of course, if there are no firearms permitted in the camps, that will stop a lot of

that haphazard shooting. So that I feel personally, and this is the way I'm speaking Mr. Chairman, that a pipeline can give a lot more than it takes, if proper controls are placed right from the start. It's no use after it gets going -- once something gets going, but before anything is undertaken, these rules are applied or the laws are created and applied strenuously.

If we go back in history like I've mentioned, it's very short history, forty years ago. You see, had that road not come through, that Alaska Highway, I don't think we'd be sitting, all sitting in this room as we are now because the country would be -- there would be no industry. The only industry would have been in -- without roads, the only industry could have been the Mayo silver mines and the Dawson gold area and that would have been it.

Your population in Whitehorse would have been just about the same as what it was then, maybe two or three or four hundred people, except to serve the tourists that come up. So that the same in my estimation would apply to a pipeline.

You must have the rules. You must have the regulations to stop, to do as little environmental damage as possible or damage to the people of the Yukon. That can be done. It's been done before, these kinds of things and I think it can be done again. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shaw, I'd like to thank you very much indeed for those historical notes at the beginning of your presentation and your very thoughtful remarks concerning what the impacts of the pipeline might be expected to be. Thank you again.

Could I invite someone else now to come forward to express an opinion? Yes sir?

MR. MEREDITH: Yes, I would like Foothills to comment on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, we'll soon find out if you were paying attention. Sir, was there any specific aspect of those remarks in particular, that you'd like Mr. Burrell to direct himself to?

MR. MEREDITH: Especially the historical point and also the setting of the environment.

MR. BURRELL: Certainly the gentleman's in a lot better position to talk about the historical setting of the Yukon than I am and I certainly enjoyed listening to what he had to say on the subject and I think we can all learn from what people say before this Inquiry on these and other matters.

I agree with him that controls are necessary and that procedures will have to be put in place to minimize the potential impacts. I just say again, that's what we've been trying to say and I know that this Inquiry has been listening to people and will be recommending

terms and conditions too, so really that's about all I really had to say on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Burrell.

MR. MEREDITH: Also we would like a brief from Foothills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A brief?

MR. MEREDITH: Yes.

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have any notes and I was just talking off the top of my head. There was one particular part of that which I omitted to mention, that the fact that it goes down through the Yukon Territory that the Yukon Territory should also get some side benefits for this in the way of, in my estimation, if we were dickering for it, I would insist that the Yukon were able to purchase some of this gas that would be going through or oil or what have you, at a fair market value to benefit the Yukon people.

Fuel is becoming more important every year, every day in fact, certainly every week if you go to a gas pump and buy it, you find out. So that the Yukon people I think, should -- I think there should be some reasonable agreement made that they receive a certain quantity of this fuel or substance that passes through their land for the benefit of the Yukon people at a price that is compatible with what has been paid elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir.

Just on that, the company has said that it would propose to make natural gas available from the pipe to communities along the route of the pipeline at a price equivalent to the Alberta border price.

Now I should add, that that would be contingent upon the necessary approvals being obtained to put back in the pipe in Alberta, an equivalent amount of gas for purposes of export to the United States, but in any event,

that is the Ecothills Company's stated position.

MR. SHAW: This is a matter of negotiation you know, bearing in mind that the Yukon would certainly require some consideration in that particular matter. Now, there's one other -- the Dempster Highway, Mr. Chairman, oil has been found and gas has been found in that particular area around the Change camp.

If a pipeline came through that particular area, we could also utilize that. I don't know how large it is. According to rumor which is all you hear, it's very small but it is there and it's a resource that can in time, be used. One never knows, it could be quite a large field in that particular area in the future.

I don't think we can just leave it sitting there. I think the nation will demand that we utilize all the energy that we could possibly get, in the meantime, waiting for the sun to do its job. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Shaw.
Yes sir? Mr. Njootli.

MR. NJOOTLI: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to elaborate on what Mr. Shaw stated with regards to the Dempster Highway gas potential and seeing that me as a native person from the Old Crow Village, have been concerned on the subject of Dempster. Although the hearings have been in Dawson City, I would think that the road which was originally cut for wood cutting road for Dawson City and eventually went

Mr. C. Njootli
Mr. R. Meredith

further inland into the North for gas potential.

I don't think that was the original plan, so I think that the potential out of the Eagle Plain region would be out of the question until such time that Old Crow would be consulted. I understand that Mr. Shaw has been involved in government politics and that no consultation has been given to the Old Crow people.

At this time, I would like to also stress evidence to you, Mr. Chairman, that going around the communities in the Yukon, I find that not all Yukoners have been presenting their views because their positions -- their employment has been jeopardized by the Commission and that most people related to the Territorial Government are afraid to get up and speak to the Pipeline Inquiry because their jobs might be jeopardized. Also the relationship between man and woman, man and wife relationship could be jeopardized because both have different interests and long term consequences that would be undesirable. That is my evidence and the comment towards Mr. Shaw's statement. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you very much Mr. Njootli. Can I invite someone else to come forward please to express an opinion or make a comment of any kind or ask a question?

MR. MEREDITH: Yes, I would like the Board of Inquiry's opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On what sir?

MR. MEREDITH: On the pipeline.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You'll have that on August 1st or thereabouts. Can I ask if anyone else has a -- yes?

MS. KING: Janet King. I'm wondering how you have attempted to measure the social and economic impact of the proposed pipeline on the communities as opposed to the economic and political feasibility for the economy of Canada.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Measuring local social and economic impact?

MS. KING: It just seems mammoth to me and I wouldn't know where to start and I'm wondering where you started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, we started by entertaining evidence at the first phase of the formal hearings, evidence of an expert nature to some extent and the witnesses are subject to cross-examination, in terms of what they say in the light of experience elsewhere and whatever research has been conducted, would be the probable social and economic impacts.

We'll have more of that when the formal hearings resume in Whitehorse at the end of this month. Insofar as the communities are concerned, one aspect of the opinions we're getting about the pipeline is the

concerns, you know, the perceived concerns that people in the Yukon have and are expressing. I don't know if I'm answering your question very well, but the two vehicles in other words, in the formal hearings, the rather more technical expert evidence with the usual procedures for cross-examination and the like.

Secondly, the informal community hearings of this type where people are inclined to speak from personal experience or give personal views as to how they assess the major concerns and the principal implications of such a project.

MS. KING: Okay, I'll have to read that before I say anything more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. The third thing I suppose I could mention is that our own staff to some extent, is involved in assembling information and studies that have been done and the Board expects to benefit by that as well.

MR. MEREDITH: Direct from the Pipeline Inquiry, we're questioning the tankers going down the Coast and the other pipeline, so is there any comment from the Inquiry on that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'll ask the other members of the Board if they have some observations to make on that. I don't think I have anything to add to what I said in the way of opening remarks, that the three main possibilities

are in Canada, this route - the Alaska Highway route and Mackenzie Valley and the non-Canadian route is the third option, the El Paso route taking the gas directly to the south coast of Alaska, turning it into liquefied form and then shipping it South in tankers.

MR. MEREDITH: Is there any option to those tankers being destructive?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well in the sense that if Canada agrees to be the land bridge so-called, to move U.S. gas from Prudhoe Bay to the lower forty-eight, then that of course, is an option. If Canada says it will not agree to provide that land bridge, then it's difficult to see just what other options would be available other than tankers.

MR. MEREDITH: Is that with or without the two hundred mile limit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean, what would the route the tankers take? I understand it would be --

MR. MEREDITH: Comes within.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, no we had a comment made to us the other evening by the observer from El Paso. We try not to draw the observers into the proceedings, but my recollection in Mr. Dwyer's remark was that for most of the route down the Coast, the tankers would be two to three hundred miles off shore. Is that correct, Mr. Dwyer?

MR. DWYER: Yes sir.

MR. MEREDITH: Could we have Mr. Dwyer comment on that please?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dwyer, I leave it to you. I should point out that insofar as El Paso and Arctic Gas is concerned, they're not in the community hearings as participants, but as observers only. If Mr. Dwyer wishes to come forward, he's welcome to do that, but I think we prefer not to put him on the spot or involve him in the to and fro unless they're pretty compelling reasons for doing so.

MR. DWYER: Mr. Chairman, I don't mind repeating the comment that I did make earlier, because I noticed a lot of concerns were raised.

I asked my people to check the trade route and the nearest location to Canadian soil would be one hundred and eighty nautical miles or two hundred land miles from Queen Charlotte Island, which is about three hundred miles remote from Vancouver Island. That would be the closest point of proximity to Canadian territorial land, so the entire trade route would be outside in international waters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank you very much for that information, Mr. Dwyer.

MR. MEREDITH: So Mr. Dwyer it comes under international law which we have no right to speak about. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, can I

ask if someone else please, would like to make an observation or comment of any kind or ask a question? Let me emphasize once again that -- two things -- that we really do like to keep the community hearings very informal, so please don't hesitate to come forward and let us have the benefit of your opinion, even if it's not an elaborate opinion or a completely spontaneous one. It's not necessary to have a prepared statement at all.

Secondly, to emphasize also, the importance of getting as wide a soundings as possible in terms of the number of people who make their views known to us.

MR. MEREDITH: Again, I would like to voice my opinion. I'd like someone from the United States of America to come forward and voice their opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right sir, the last time you made that suggestion, we didn't exactly have to cope with a cue at the microphone, but if there is someone here from the United States who would like to make a comment, needless to say, that person would be welcome to do so. Yes Mr. Shaw? Could I ask you, Mr. Shaw, just so we ensure our record is complete, to use the microphone?

MR. SHAW: This is a question to you, Mr. Chairman. Are you having meetings in the evening, because in the afternoon, you know, most people are working. I happen to be retired so it's okay, I can be here, but

normally speaking, in my past years in the Yukon, I'd have a heck of a time getting here in the afternoon. Are you having them in the evenings?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes we are and the patter has been a little bit mixed on that. Sometimes we've been presently surprised in terms of numbers of people who have been able to get out in the afternoon, but we have been having the evening meetings as well. We will be here in Dawson City -- I think perhaps you may not have been here, when I was mentioning at the beginning of the meeting, that we will be meeting again in this hall at 7:30 this evening.

Then again, we have hearings scheduled in Dawson City on Thursday in the Chief Isaac Memorial Hall at 10:00 in the morning and 2:00 in the afternoon, but in any event, we are having a meeting here this evening, commencing at 7:30 and we are hopeful that the people who couldn't get out during the daytime will be here then.

MR. SHAW: Well, Mr. Chairman, that is the object of my asking this question and one of the reasons I wasn't here first to hear your explanation was, I was trying to find where you were located. There is not a sign that I'm aware of that's put up in the Post Office or anyplace in town. I asked one person -- it was the Pioneer Hall; I went there, locked up. It was the Chief Isaac Memorial Hall; likewise, locked up. The Palace Grand; it wasn't there because they were taking tourists around --

visitors around.

So then I did hear it was in the Library of the school, so I hightailed to the Library in the school. Nothing there. That's where most of these meetings are generally held you know, a lot of these public meetings. Then I went to the Post Office, they didn't know. So I just happened to -- somebody said well try the gym in the school and we did and we found you here.

There is no place that I know of that -- certainly a public place that this is advertised, what these hours are and I would respectfully suggest that a notice were put on the bulletin board in the Post Office so there'd be some factual way of finding out. Now, I did hear by radio, that you were going to be here on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, is that correct?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the 15th -- tomorrow, we're in Clinton Creek, but we are here again on Thursday.

MR. SEAN: Unless you happen to tune in on the radio at a certain time, there is no way of knowing. There is no place that I can find that -- you may know of some place, Mr. Chairman, but there's no way I have of finding out where the meetings were being held.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm very sorry to hear that Mr. Shaw, because our arrangements have been settled for some time now and our staff has been coping on the

1 whole very well in terms of arrangements for the visits to
2 the communities. I'm sorry to hear there's been some con-
3 fusion here and I'll certainly try and find out why.

4 MR. SHAW: If there is a public
5 notice put up someplace, some bulletin board --

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: I was under the
7 impression that there were some and --

8 MR. SHAW: I went to the Post
9 Office and it wasn't there.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: And the Post Office
11 is a location that has been used in a number of the other
12 communities, so that may have been oversight here.

13 MR. SHAW: This is a Federal
14 Inquiry isn't it?

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: It is indeed.

16 MR. SHAW: So therefore, it would
17 be quite permissible to put up a Federal notice.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't tell you off
19 hand, where the other copies of the notice are. We noticed
20 one in the hotel that we're staying in for what that's worth.

21 MR. SHAW: I don't stay in hotels.
22 Most people don't. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: We have your point.
24 It's a notable oversight that there wasn't one in the Post
25 Office.

26 MR. MEREDITH: I'd like to add one

further comment, is that in 1898 they -- and before -- during the gold rush, they did rape the land for gold. Whatever happens from here on in, less us be forget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir.

Can I ask if anyone else has a -- yes?

MS. RUDNISKI: My name is Susan Rudinski(?) and I have a question directed to the Foothills to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MS. RUDNISKI: There has been rumor that the natives shall be used to just to clear the bush then be laif off and I'd like to know if the natives will have say in when the pipeline will be built, will they have time to be trained to work on the pipeline or shall they be just used for bush clearing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: With respect to training, perhaps I could ask Mr. Burrell to comment on that. The figures that -- I'm not sure that he's going to be able to give you a breakdown, insofar as local employees are concerned between native and non-native. That was part of your question wasn't it? Yes.

He has mentioned some figures in terms of the construction phase, broken down between Yukoners and non-Yukoners and Mr. Burrell, correct me if I'm wrong, but the kind of numbers you were mentioning there, was that you anticipated that something like sixty per cent of the

1 jobs in the construction phase might be ones that would be
2 filled by Yukoners, is that correct? In terms of numbers,
3 the numbers the company has suggested as the peak employment
4 figures during the construction phase for about three years
5 would be twenty-three hundred employees.

6 Now, when you get past that to
7 the operations and maintenance phase, you're looking at much
8 lower numbers, something like a hundred and ninety. Again,
9 I'm using the company's figures, of which about a hundred
10 would be in Whitehorse and twenty-two employees each in four
11 other locations.

12 Now in the operations and mainten-
13 ance phase, again I believe Mr. Burrell has told us that
14 about half of that number of jobs -- the hundred and ninety
15 -- would be ones that would be capable of being filled by
16 people who didn't have previous pipeline experience. But
17 that of those, training would be required and here I'm not so
18 sure about the numbers, but reference has been made by the
19 company to a northern training program, something called the
20 Nortran Program as a vehicle through which at least some
21 people could be trained for those jobs, whether native or
22 non-native.

23 Now, if there are any aspects of
24 that that you'd like developed in further detail, I think
25 I'd probably call on Mr. Burrell to do so. All right, thank
26 you.

Can I ask if someone else would like to put a question or make an observation? I can make it the last call so far as the afternoon proceedings are concerned.

MR. MURPHY: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, I'd like a comment from Kamloops. We're wondering what -- now you're wondering about the Yukon -- we're wondering about what's happening to B.C. That is the largest majority, native and non-native.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your comment sir. If there is no one else who has anything that they propose to say now, let me just say that I hope that many of you will be able to join us again for the next session at 7:30 here. In the meantime, much, the people who did come out this afternoon.

MR. MURPHY: I'd like to say thank you to the Committee as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You're most welcome. So we'll now stand adjourned until 7:30.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).

EVENING SESSION

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like now to resume the proceedings into the Alaska Highway pipeline proposal, proceedings that commenced this afternoon. At the risk of boring with repetition, those who were here this afternoon, perhaps I might take just a very few minutes to introduce the Board and say a bit about some of the other people who are here in connection with the Inquiry, tell you what our task is and the procedures by which we're trying to carry out that task.

My name is Ken Lysyk and with me on the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps. Both Mrs. Bohmer and Mr. Phelps are Yukoners, born and raised, of course the great advantage to the Board to be able to take advantage of their personal experience of the Yukon and the people who live here.

With the Inquiry, I'll not stop to give you the names of the people I'm about to mention, but just in a general way. Over here at the end of the table is the Secretary to the Inquiry and beside her, the people who are doing the official reporting of the proceedings of the Inquiry.

In the community hearings, as with the formal hearings, we keep a complete record of everything that is said and for that reason, I will invite people who

have a statement to make or a question to ask, to come forward to one of the microphones please, either the one here on the table at the front of the room or the one in the aisle.

Further along, some people from the media. Amongst you, a few of our Inquiry staff. Also representatives of the pipeline company that has advanced the proposal to build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway - Foothills Pipe Lines and some of the questions that you may have about the policy of the company or the details of the proposal to construct the pipeline and ones which I may refer to Mr. Burrell as a representative of the Foothills company.

We also have observers from two other interested pipeline groups - the Arctic Gas group which as you'll know, have advanced the proposal to construct a pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley and also a representative of the El Paso company, which is the so-called all-American route that would involve moving of gas through Alaska to the south coast and then in liquid form by tanker down the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States.

All right, As to what our job is, you will know that the Government of Canada has said that it proposes to reach a decision this August, as to whether or not it will approve a pipeline route through Canada to move U.S. gas from the Arctic, from Prudhoe Bay, to the lower

forty-eight States of the United States.

Our task is to add to the information available to the Federal Government when it goes through at decision-making process. In keeping with the timetable that the Federal Government has set for itself, that is to make the decision in principle this August, it has directed this Inquiry to submit its report by August 1st.

As to the nature of the report, the kind of information that we're to supply to the Federal Government, very briefly, we're asked to submit -- to prepare and submit -- a preliminary social and economic impact report. It's preliminary in the sense that it will be in the hands of the government prior to the time it makes the decision in principle in August. Preliminary in the sense that it is not intended to be a final report and indeed, the time frame is such that that's not possible.

The Government said at the time that it created this Inquiry and this is reflected in our terms of reference, that when it makes its decision in principle, it decides in favour of the Alaska Highway route, then it will establish a further, a second stage Inquiry as it were, to develop the detailed terms and conditions for the pipeline and to write the final social and economic report.

Another part of our task and perhaps the most important part of our job, is to tell the

government what we've learned in the course of these community hearings about the attitudes of Yukoners to the proposal to build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway. That is of course, the purpose of the community hearings. We've completed the hearings in the communities along the Alaska Highway and in the second half of last week, moved to the off-highway communities - Faro and Ross River at the latter part of last week.

Yesterday we were in Mayo. We're here in Dawson today and then again on Thursday. I'll speak again in a few minutes about the particulars of that. Tomorrow, we're in Clinton Creek. We're also visiting Carmacks and Pelly.

In the course of this week, that will leave then community hearings a little bit later in Old Crow and Carcross. We had the first phase of the formal hearings in Whitehorse, commencing in the second week of May. The second phase of the formal hearings in Whitehorse will recommence at the end of this month and carry on for three weeks. That will include the formal hearings in Whitehorse as well a continuation of the community hearings in Whitehorse.

Okay, I think that's about all I wanted to say. I'd like to emphasize that in the community hearings, we like to keep the proceedings as informal as possible. We appreciate that sometimes it's a little difficult to remember that with the microphones and the bright

lights and the cameras, but our job is to get as wide a sampling of opinion as we can.

We very much hope that no one will be inhibited by some of the trappings that go along with this kind of hearing. I've explained the need for the microphones because we do have to keep a complete record of what is said.

Insofar as the lights and the cameras are concerned, we're not under the same obligation. I might mention that if there are any of you who do find that this is a bit bothersome in terms of a statement you'd like to make, you might indicate that to me or one of the other Board members during the course of the break that we'll be taking midway through the evening and we'll arrange to have the lights off and the cameras put away at least for an interval following the break.

Now, so much about it. I would like to say just one more thing. I spoke about the preliminary nature of these inquiries, insofar as social and economic impact is concerned. We're to say something to the government in our report about what the nature of the second stage Inquiry was to be. It gives approval to the Alaska Highway route and what further studies ought to be carried out in connection with the second stage of the Inquiry.

Now, the size of it is

1 preliminary, I wouldn't like you to think that the process
2 of gathering opinion of Yukoners to the pipeline proposal
3 is in any way preliminary. The critical decision the govern-
4 ment says, the decision as to which route if any, through
5 Canada, will get approval, will be taken in August. For
6 obvious reasons, it's important that the government know
7 prior to that decision, what the feeling is of the people
8 who live here.

9 So, I think that's all that I
10 have to say by way of introductory remarks. May I now
11 ask if someone would like to come forward please and make
12 a statement or give a comment or ask a question about the
13 proposed pipeline?

14 I'll ask you to begin if you
15 would, by letting us have your name for the record please.

16 MR. CAPLE: Yes, I'm reading a
17 report of the Dawson Pipeline Committee. It's prepared by
18 Allen Dennis, okay?

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, and
20 your name?

21 MR. CAPLE: My name is Greg Caple.
22 "As Chairman of the Dawson Pipeline Committee, I'd like to
23 first thank you for providing funding for our organization.
24 We would like to be able to present a more fully researched
25 brief at a later date in Whitehorse regarding the Dempster
26 Lateral, the fear that there were just not studies relevant

to the discussion. Because time has been at we are just now assembling what information is available.

We have used as a guideline to the hearing, your closing statement, Dean Lysyk, at the first hearing in Whitehorse. You mentioned four areas in which you had particular interest. We would like to address ourselves to three of these and then briefly to the Dempster Lateral.

The first regards comparability with areas where similar projects have been undertaken. Ten years ago, the British and Scots in particular, were promised many years of cheap energy because of the gaslines in the North Sea. Now in many areas, gas is the most expensive and it is cheaper to convert back to electricity. The gas was very plentiful, but it cost a lot more than estimated to get it to shore and markets. That is a well documented economic situation that could repeat itself here.

On a social level, there is also an interesting parallel. Because of the promised boom in prosperity for Scotland, there was very little opposition to the proposed construction and development in Scotch cities, particularly Aberdeen, however, the character and way of life of the neighbouring villages has been revolutionized. It is a revolt that no one likes. Crime rises, tourists don't come, alcohol abuse increases, social welfare payments increase. This also is well documented.

Suggestions have been made from paving the Alaska Highway to gas for communities, maybe even Mercedes Benz for all the Yukoners. We suggest that benefits

1 are hard to measure, but the escalated cost to the YTG
2 because of the boom-bust syndrome and associated social
3 problems after construction should be paid for by a penalty
4 clause in the contract with the pipeline company.

5 If their expert can determine
6 costs to the YTG so accurately as seven hundred thousand
7 dollars in five years, then they should be able to calculate
8 any cost overruns. This is perhaps a simplistic view. We
9 are told the ultimate cost is passed on to the taxpayer.
10 That is true, but it's just another zero on the national
11 debt.

12 Very recently, the government
13 asked Foothills to estimate cost and feasibility of using
14 the Dempster Highway as a pipeline route. It is very
15 difficult to constructively assess the various Dempster
16 lateral routes as outlined in Foothills' studies related to
17 alternative methods of connecting Mackenzie Delta gas. In
18 their very general report, they discussed some parts of the
19 route as having been carefully investigated and others have
20 been investigated by overflights that resulted in the con-
21 clusion that the route is feasible.

22 These kinds of sweeping statements
23 are irresponsible from any engineering viewpoint. The
24 Dempster Highway once completed, is an obvious energy
25 corridor. During its construction, it has been variously
26 justified as a wood road, a road to resources as yet unproven,

1 a road for Canadians and visitors, tourists, a road to
2 serve the three communities at its terminus, and most
3 recently, a pipeline route.

4 The marketable wood stops after
5 twenty-five to thirty miles. The Eagle Plains gas and oil
6 reserves are not economically feasible now, but could be
7 looped into a Dempster Lateral. Figures comparing traffic
8 numbers on Stuart-Cassiar versus the Alaska Highway and the
9 Campbell versus the Alaska-Klondike, would indicate that
10 the Dempster, like the Canol, even though it crosses the
11 Arctic Circle, will not attract large numbers of tourists
12 because there are no services.

13 If Fort McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk and
14 Inuvik want a multi-million dollar road, they are then the
15 three best served small communities in Canada. The Federal
16 Government is at the moment, performing a management program
17 for environmental management. This is at the discussion
18 paper level only. The main concern should be the caribou
19 herd which it deals with very broadly, admitting that in-
20 sufficient research has been done.

21 If the Dempster becomes a major
22 supply corridor for a pipeline route, these Management Plans
23 will develop only to serve the industry, not to protect the
24 herd and the people who depend on them.

25 The management of non-renewable
26 resources has not even been touched on. If the Dempster

1 Lateral becomes reality, the total fabric of this
2 community will change. It will no longer be an historic
3 site, but rather will become a hysteric site. Even now,
4 people come into the town looking for work on the pipeline.
5 This town was built on just such a boom and the aftermath
6 is still being sorted out.

7 It would be easy to give many
8 examples. Here are two. Numerous lots are still owned and
9 registred in the name of Joe Ledue, the original and long
10 dead land owner in Dawson. Money may have changed hands over
11 various lots, but transfer was not initiated, so who is
12 the legal owner?

13 Second one; during the gold rush,
14 a sophisticated water, sewage and steam electrical plant
15 was the envy of every North American community. Now after
16 the large number of people left, it has deteriorated to an
17 inefficient, expensive system held together by ingenuity,
18 hope and probably a prayer.

19 It should be added that this city
20 has now ordered a new sewage system. We are concerned about
21 protecting the quality of life as we choose to live it in
22 Dawson, not increasing the quantity of life as controlled
23 by vast corporations.

24 Mr. Lysyk, you said in your
25 closing statement that you were interested in hearing the
26 attitude of Yukoners regarding these pipeline proposals.

I would like to close with a few reflections on this matter. A friend of mine spoke to an Alaskan pipeliner who went up the Dempster Highway to get away from it all during his holiday. Where does one go after the Dempster and Northern Yukon is criss-crossed with energy corridors? Even if we don't use the wilderness, we need to know that it's there. We need to know that there is a place where wildlife is free and unpoisoned.

Dawson is on the boundary of what may seem a huge blank space on a map, but it is a very small, unique and delicate area. The development we do here must be done sensitively. An Indian pointed out to me an interesting analogy. One hundred and fifty years ago, his forebearers met the white man who promised many things and took his furs in trade. It looked on the surface a good deal, but then came the religion, education, alcohol and food of the white man and that Indian way of life disappeared.

Now, the delicate economic balance of northern life is promised a great boost. We know northerners are ignorant of the objectives and means of the energy moguls, but we must have the time to develop our own resources on our own terms. We must not be manipulated as the Indians were, or the people, the economy and the land will suffer. That's it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much indeed, Mr. Caple, for reading in that statement.

1 MR. CARRELL: Mr. Lysyk, my name
2 is Andre Carrell. I'm the City Manager of Dawson. I'm
3 speaking on behalf of Mayor Burkhard.

4 I have a written presentation.
5 It consists of a Pipeline Committee Report from a pipeline
6 committee of the city and the Pipeline Policy Statement as
7 approved by City Council and I have some verbal remarks on
8 the format of this hearing on behalf of the Mayor.

9 For the Pipeline Committee Report.
10 The policy of the City of Dawson on pipeline development in
11 the Yukon has been formulated in resolution number 9-7 of
12 May 4th, 1977. It is the purpose of this report to attempt
13 to put the policy resolution in a proper perspective by
14 outlining the background to the resolution.

15 The City does not have access to
16 the myriad of experts, acknowledged and self-appointed, who
17 are drawn to projects of this magnitude in this decade. Nor
18 did the City seek such access because in the end, all studies
19 and projections are in effect, nothing but attempts to fore-
20 cast events that may or may not happen.

21 Of course, all studies make
22 reference to past experience. It is most unfortunate that
23 each group appears to refer to an example most supportive
24 of the general philosophy of the group and therefore, we
25 have studies attempting to prove how easy it will be, while
26 other studies warn of severe economic, social and ecological

1 | disruptions.

2 | It took Mr. Justice Berger nearly
3 | two years to listen to the people of the Northwest Terri-
4 | tories and to read all the material presented to him, would
5 | have taken him at least two more years and to understand
6 | all the technical information provided in the countless
7 | disciplines would have taken Mr. Justice Berger a lifetime.
8 | But Mr. Justice Berger was not alone. He had a sizeable
9 | staff at his disposal and his access to funds must be the
10 | envy of beleaguered municipal council in Canada.

11 | The City of Dawson has adopted a
12 | policy on pipelines in Yukon which is based on experience.
13 | There is no pipeline experience, but daily life experience.
14 | This experience has taught the City that when all is said
15 | and done, when all the decisions have been made, when the
16 | crews have come and gone, it will be the Council of the City
17 | of Dawson who will have to deal with the aftermath. The
18 | City does not have the option to choose what kind, size and
19 | colour of aftermath it wishes to deal with.

20 | The fact considered by the City
21 | is that our livelihood today in Dawson depends on tourism.
22 | Neither the local business person, the local artist, nor the
23 | local naturalist could survive in Dawson without the annual
24 | influx of tourist dollars.

25 | In 1976, tourism volume and income
26 | was reduced and the prospects for 1977 are not overly

encouraging. In fact, the prospects for 1977 is grim if we consider all the publicity Dawson has had because of the Diamond Jubilee. The suggestion that Dawson is too expensive is now an accusation which can probably be substantiated. Why is Dawson expensive? Because the cost of energy presently consumed is extremely high. It has been suggested that the North Forks Hydro Plant could be reactivated to avoid using progressively expensive diesel fuel.

The capital investment to reactivate that plant is such that with our consumption, the cost of energy would actually be higher. The effect of high electricity costs cannot be exaggerated. Commercial power in Dawson is two hundred per cent more expensive than in Whitehorse.

What is required to reduce power costs is a power grid system through the territory with a guaranteed sales volume to render a hydro system feasible. Therefore, the Tintina Trench alternative. It is the view of the City of Dawson that in order to serve the people of the Yukon, government should not be satisfied by commenting on corporate initiative, rather, government should set goals and allow industry to use their initiative and expertise to meet these goals.

By directing a pipeline through the Tintina Trench and by making electric drive for the line compressors a condition of the development permit,

1 government would in fact, provide a hydro grid system for
2 Yukon, located diagonally through the territory and thereby
3 making inexpensive power available to all Yukoners.

4 In the center of the vortex of
5 forecasts, warnings, promises and threats, lies one truth.
6 The supply of energy from a renewable resource for the people
7 and businesses of Yukon, would in the long run, be
8 beneficial for all concerned.

9 That concludes the Committee
10 Report from City Council. The Pipeline Policy Statement
11 reads that:

12 "Whereas the construction of a
13 natural gas pipeline from Alaska through the Yukon to
14 points south, is being considered by industry and govern-
15 ment, and

16 Whereas neither the Arctic Gas
17 proposal through northern Yukon, nor the Foothills proposal
18 through southern Yukon appear to be of major benefit to
19 the Yukon, and

20 Whereas any project of the magni-
21 tude of a big-inch natural gas pipeline should bring
22 significant and lasting economic and social benefits to
23 the Yukon,

24 Now therefore be it resolved, that
25 the City of Dawson urge government and industry alike, to
26 develop the Tintina Trench pipeline as a viable alternative

1 to the existing project, considering that:

2 (a) The Tintina Trench contains
3 all known and economically feasible ore reserves of the
4 Yukon.

5 (b) The pipeline requirements
6 for hydro power will initiate the development of hydro
7 projects benefiting mining, industrial and private power
8 consumers in the Yukon. and

9 Be it further resolved, that the
10 knowledge and experience gained from researching northern
11 pipelines be utilized in the development of the Tintina
12 Trench alternative."

13 That, Mr. Chairman, concludes
14 the written submission of the City. Before I touch on the
15 remarks concerning the format of the hearing, I wish to
16 clarify if you please, the location of the hearings that
17 you intend to hold on Thursday.

18 We're given to understand that
19 these hearings will be held in Chief Isaac Hall, is that
20 correct?

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's correct,
22 in the morning and again in the afternoon.

23 MR. CARRELL: Mr. Chairman, on
24 behalf of the Mayor of Dawson, I wish to express our dis-
satisfaction with that choice. There are numerous halls
within the City and prior to the arrival of your hearings

1 to Dawson, the City Office was requested to assist in the
2 selection of proper facilities for these hearings to be
3 held.

4 Several alternatives were
5 offered and in the long run, the school gymnasium was found
6 to be the most suitable. I think the change of mind, the
7 change of venue for the second meeting deals a real blow to
8 local efforts to overcome social differences and misunder-
9 standings.

10 It is the belief of the City
11 that to split the hearings into the school for first hearing
12 and to Chief Isaac Hall for second set of hearing, is
13 nothing but a contribution to the polarization of groups on
14 the basis of race and origin. While your hearings may well
15 allow the people of Yukon to express what they feel about
16 pipelines, I think that we are heading in the same route
17 as the Northwest Territories has gone, the damage is being
18 done to the delicate social fabric within the municipality
19 and within a community that will take years to heal. Thank
20 you.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Carrell, I'd
22 like to thank you for reading the brief in of the City of
23 Dawson on behalf of Mayor Burkhard. On the last point
24 that you mention, I'd just like to say that the staff of
25 the Inquiry in arranging the various meeting places around
26 the Yukon, has attempted to respond to requests from various

1 quarters in terms of where those meetings would be held.

2 The main consideration has been
3 the wish to insure that as many people will attend and
4 participate and not feel inhibited about the attendance of
5 participation in the various communities where the hearings
6 are held. As I say, the staff has attempted to respond to
7 wishes expressed from various quarters. It's a rather
8 difficult choice for the staff to make in one sense, I think,
9 where there are alternative sites or locations for the
10 hearing, to choose one out of two possible sites and there-
11 by disappointing some who had made a stated preference for
12 the other location.

13 So I note what you said. The
14 Board notes the concern. I hope you also appreciate, that
15 insofar as the staff of the Inquiry was concerned in
16 attempting to achieve the objective I mentioned, of getting
17 the highest possible attendance and participation and
18 attempting to respond to the requests received, that the
19 arrangements made in each of the communities perhaps is not
20 met with unanimous approval.

21 We note that and regret it, but
22 as I say, I hope you also appreciate that there are diffi-
23 culties for the staff, regardless of which option was chosen
24 in some of these situations.

25 MR. CARRELL: Well, the City will
26 attempt to put a bandaid on whatever is being done here by

Mr. B. Russell

1 appearing again on Thursday and presenting exactly the same
2 presentation as being made today, again on Thursday in the
3 other location.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to
5 hear that and I might mention that in some of the other
6 communities where we've had the same sort of dual arrange-
7 ment, we've tried to emphasize at the hearings that they
8 are hearings for the whole of the community that happen
9 to be held in two different locations. That everyone in
10 the community is welcome and encouraged to attend at both
11 locations and our experience has been, there has been a
12 good deal of that.

13 I would hope that would also be
14 true here in Dawson City. Thank you Mr. Carrel.

15 Okay, could I invite someone
16 else to come forward please with a statement of opinion or
17 to ask a question?

18 MR. RUSSELL: My name is Bob
19 Russell.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I
21 didn't quite catch the name sir.

22 MR. RUSSELL: My name is Bob
23 Russell. I'm a trapper. We know that the pipeline is
24 coming through and there is a lot of older people to
25 remember when the Alaska Highway went through, what kind
26 of effect it had on Yukon. This pipeline is going to have

Mr. B. Russell
Mr. S. Taylor

1 a lot worse effect.

2 It should be studied out lots
3 before they make any plans or anything. I know land claims
4 should be settled for the native people and the non-status.
5 They should never bring no pipeline down to the Dempster
6 anyways. Thank you.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
8 Russell for your comments. Yes, someone at the back of the
9 room.

10 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Commissioner,
11 members of the Board, my name is Steve Taylor. I'm a member
12 of the General Assembly for the Council for Yukon Indians
13 and I represent Dawson City.

14 Our position and views on large
15 scale development were inspired from activities in the past,
16 mainly the Klondike Gold Rush. Native people have always
17 lived in harmony with the land. Before the big rush to
18 the Yukon in search for gold, they hunted and fished in the
19 Klondike River Valley.

20 Up to this time, their only
21 involvement with other peoples were the fur traders and the
22 Coastal Indians. Later on, the missionaries came and
23 began to assimilate Indian people into the white society.
24 Between 1898 and 1900, rumors of discovery of gold brought
25 over forty thousand men to the Klondike. The Indians who
26 had their village at the mouth of the Klondike River were

1 literally forced to move out when the miners and fortune
2 seekers came to Dawson City in the first years.

3 By the time that Dawson City was
4 established, we could see the effects of the mass influx
5 of people. The social problems and the destruction of the
6 environment that came with them can still be seen today in
7 Dawson City and the surrounding areas. All of us who live
8 and experience this to some extent, the time has come for
9 all of us to realize that a pipeline will just be
10 disastrous, if not more so, and will have everlasting effect
11 on our land and our people in our town.

12 Some of us have had life and
13 birth, the problems that the last big rush gave us in our
14 heritage. Why then, should we in Dawson City favour a
15 pipeline that will have ever more, far-reaching problems?
16 The two major areas that we at the Council for Yukon Indians
17 in Dawson are most concerned with, are the socio-economic
18 and environmental problems that construction and the main-
19 tenance of a pipeline has bred into it.

20 Just as in the gold rush days,
21 when housing was at a premium here today, pipeline influx
22 will force housing prices up and the cost of real estate
23 will skyrocket. The end result will be that some of us
24 will be able to pay the high prices for housing and will
25 be forced to live in dwellings of inferior qualities to
26 what we already live in.

1 Also, an increase of population
2 at this time would not be handled adequately with our
3 present system of municipal services. Granted, certain
4 businessmen and developers and speculators are all in favour
5 of pipeline. This is nothing new to us here.

6 During the gold rush, numbers of
7 these types of people came to Dawson City just to make a
8 buck off us and make a buck they did, but when it was over,
9 they left us with our money and all we got out of it, were
10 inflated prices, corruption and a ghost town. Do we want
11 this to happen again in 1977? We know that most of the
12 potential workers in the Dawson area, are unskilled in the
13 petroleum industry. Therefore, all the high paying jobs
14 will be given to outsiders. The menial labour jobs will
15 be given to the local Dawson workers.

16 I realize that many of us here
17 have equipment and skills in heavy equipment operation
18 and maintenance, but these people are only going to make
19 the high wages as long as the construction lasts. Then
20 when it is finished, there will be no employment for you.
21 The pipeline will have positions with operation and main-
22 tenance of it, however, a certain degree of training will
23 be required and by that time, how many of us will be
24 qualified?

25 Shouldn't all of us here in
26 Dawson City be looking to an alternative development pro-

1 jects? Parks Canada told us that they plan to put some
2 twenty million dollars into this town in the next twenty-
3 five years. This is a long range project and will not have
4 the impacts that a fast short-term one like a pipeline
5 will have.

6 Dawson City has always been a
7 tourist attraction and many of us make our living off this.

8 With the Parks Canada proposal, coupled with other projects
9 geared to a renewable resource economy like tourism, we in
10 Dawson City and our children's children, can make a happy
11 and prosperous life without the social and economic
12 problems that a pipeline offers us.

13 After this money has been put
14 into Dawson for the restoration of the City, it is here
15 to stay. In twenty-five years, we will be at a frontier
16 of continuous prosperity. In twenty-five years, the oil
17 and natural gas will be gone. Then what will we do with
18 the pipeline?

19 It is not very hard for a person
20 to see environmental effects that a major development has
21 had. When the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation was
22 formed, it wasn't too long before their dredging operations
23 had ruined the land around Dawson and in the Klondike Valley.
24 The evidence of this is still here today in the form of
25 tailing piles.

26 We feel that no matter how much

1 protection you attempt, you can't stop the damage to the
2 land that a major development projects like pipelines and
3 mining do. A pipeline will have an effect not only on our
4 land around Dawson, but all the land that it passes through
5 in the North. The thing that disturbs us the most is the
6 construction of the line.

7 All the raw materials such as
8 timber and gravel will have to be hauled out of the bush.
9 In order to get this material out to the site of the con-
10 struction, new roads will have to be cut into the bush.
11 This in itself, will leave for us, huge patches of earth
12 without trees and full of holes. What do we do about
13 this? Are we going to go out and replant trees and fill
14 in the holes where the gravel used to be? That is next
15 to impossible.

16 This is the type of situation
17 that all -- and I must emphasize all -- people are going
18 to have, if allowed a pipeline in the Yukon.

19 Let me remind you, that the
20 gold seekers and the large corporations nowadays, are
21 directly related because they are all after the same thing,
22 the non-renewable resources. Once these are gone, they
23 are gone forever. These people will take their profits
24 and leave while we remain behind with the social and
25 environmental ills with no steady work.

26 As it is today, we look back

Mr. S. Taylor
Mr. V. Mitander

1 into the great rush and see huge tailing piles which is
2 now part of our history. Will our children and their's,
3 fifty years from now, see piles of rusty pipe with huge
4 gravel pits and call this a part of their history? Thank
5 you very much.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
7 much, Mr. Taylor, for coming forward to make that presen-
8 tation. Can I invite someone else now to come forward
9 please with a statement of opinion or perhaps to ask a
10 question?

11 Just to remind you that 'it's
12 not at all necessary to have a prepared statement or any-
13 thing more than a comment respecting your own views,
14 spontaneous comment respecting your own views on the pros
15 and cons of such a pipeline. Yes sir?

16 MR. MITANDER: Mr. Commissioner,
17 members of the Board, I'd like to state some of my
18 personal views on this pipeline. I would like to see in
19 relationship to the pipeline, I feel that there are many
20 areas which must be considered before the decision is
21 handed down.

22 The greatest single factor is
23 that there is not enough time, time to prepare the people
24 of the Yukon and to educate them as to what the pipeline
25 will mean. For that reason, many people are not informed
26 enough to be able to comment effectively. Also, time to

1 train Yukon people for jobs on the pipeline, therefore
2 eliminating the need of many outside jobs.

3 It has been stated that we
4 cannot use the Alyeska pipeline as an example, however,
5 Canada being a free country, it is unrealistic to consider
6 that Canadians can be prevented from coming to the Yukon to
7 seek jobs. I just might add that we are in a time where
8 Canada has got the highest unemployment rate.

9 Along with these job seekers
10 will inevitably come, those who plan not to work but to
11 feed off those of the workers. With such people, will
12 come an increase in the crime rate which will in turn,
13 necessitate increased social and protection services. The
14 costs of these services will be borne by we, the taxpayers.
15 It will be greater than any taxes collected by YTG from
16 the pipeline.

17 Inflation is already a big
18 factor and will most certainly increase. A prime example
19 is being housing, a quick comparison of today's housing
20 with those of last year, will show it already happening
21 in Whitehorse. Yukon is already burdened with the highest
22 transportation costs possible and these would most certainly
23 rise.

24 It is in the best interests of
25 the Yukoners that land claims be settled and implemented
26 before any construction of the pipeline. There is still

1 Indian people who live in harmony with the land and
2 remember that they have the rights to the land and have lived
3 traditionally for thousands of years. Time is needed to
4 settle and implement the land claims before any development
5 such as pipeline can go ahead.

6 It must be remembered that
7 along with the claim will be developments and other long
8 term benefits which would result to Yukoners. Here in
9 the Yukon, these issues are obviously apparent, where then
10 those who concern lie, with the energy transportation,
11 the social injustice and the equality of human rights it
12 brings, or the concerns and improving our lifestyles and
13 those of our children. Thank you.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
15 much sir. Before you leave the microphone, could I ask
16 you please for the record, to let us have your name?

17 MR. MITANDER: My name is
18 Victor Mitander.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Can
20 I ask someone else now -- yes?

21 MR. WHITTLE: Mr. Lysyk,
22 Phelps, Madam Bohmer, my name is Gary Whittle. I'm from
23 Brantford and Honey Harbour, Ontario, so therefore, you
24 might say I'm an outsider but I feel I have an opinion
25 and I consider it my right as a Canadian to express my
26 opinion.

1 I feel that the people of the
2 Yukon and the rest of Canada should be looking towards
3 another method of transporting our non-renewable resources,
4 let alone anybody elses. We should spend less time and
5 money on such short term development projects and research
6 new sources of energy and transportation for it. This
7 should take the form of energy and transportation that will
8 benefit future generations and not just our generation.

9 Much of the discussion in this
10 Inquiry focuses on the environmental or social costs of
11 such projects like pipelines so I won't reiterate on them.
12 I believe that we should be looking for reasonably ecologi-
13 cally sound development proposals. People in the Yukon
14 should be looking at a new economic base which could give
15 all Yukoners a new and happier lifestyle for the future.

16 The world's eyes are on the
17 North now. They want what this country has. Granted,
18 there is a need for what we have in the North, but these
19 people are no more important than Yukon people. In fact,
20 in the Yukon, they are not as important as the Yukon
21 people.

22 The decision for pipeline
23 rests not in Ottawa, but in Old Crow. It rests in Dawson
24 City, it rests in Whitehorse, it rests in Mayo and all
25 the other communities and with all the other people of
26 the North. If the decision was up to the people, Mr. Lysyk,

Mr. G. Whittle
Ms. P. Kormandy

'2995

1 you would have no reason for this Inquiry or would Mr.
2 Berger.

3 If you must put a pipeline
4 through the Yukon, please -- and I emphasize please --
5 study it. Let the Indians settle their land claims.
6 This will give everyone a chance to assess this situation
7 in terms of their own life and prepare themselves for
8 major development. Thank you sir.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
10 much Mr. Whittle for coming forward to make that statement.
11 Can I invite someone else to come up and let us have the
12 benefit of his or her views on the pipeline or perhaps
13 to ask a question about it?

14 MS. KORMANDY: Mr. Commissioner
15 and the members of the Board, my name is Peggy Kormandy
16 and I am at present, of the Dawson City Local of...
17 My mother is from Fort McPherson and my dad came from
18 Teslin(?) Alaska. I was born in Dawson area and brought
19 up Newside(?) a formerly Indian village about three miles
20 down river.

21 I can remember that when my
22 parents brought our family up hunting, fishing and
23 trapping. My husband and I raised five boys and one girl
24 and we do not depend on social assistance, welfare or
25 Unemployment Insurance. We try to use what is available
26 from the land and the river. We fish on the Yukon River

1 for our own use and also for sale. I want a good future
2 for our children. I am concerned about the social eruption
3 that might come with the pipeline. High price for the old
4 age pension today is unrealistic. What will happen to
5 them when the price rise with these high wages?

6 I want to tell the government
7 that we want more time to get our land claims settlement.
8 We must prepare ourself for a big evolvement. This
9 community is concerned with the lack of discipline in our
10 schools today and in our homes. What will it be like when
11 the pipeline comes through? Our hospitals will be also
12 populated. Crime rate will be rising and I don't want
13 my children to be in this mess.

14 We are having some problem in
15 the Yukon with this alcohol. It's like a forest fire.
16 The only way to put this fire out is to pour all the govern-
17 ment's beer and liquor on it. This problem is so great that
18 we are not able to control it now. I had to work when
19 I was thirteen years old because the school would not let
20 me attend the public school here in Dawson. This was
21 because I was an Indian. I strongly recommend that this
22 to you -- no, I strongly require you to give us more time
23 for our land claims. Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
25 much, Ms. Kormandy, for coming forward to let us have
26 your views.

Ms. B. Duffie
Mr. T. Cole

1 Can I ask if someone else
2 would like to come forward now to make an observation or
3 to ask a question?

4 MS. DUFFIE: My name is B. Duffie.
5 Mr. Commissioner and Board members, I just have
6 a short statement here.

7 This gas is for distribution
8 to American markets? The laws of economics prove
9 gas is more valuable in the South than in the North.
10 They will not sell the gas to the North at a cheap price
11 for very long. The benefits go South with the gas.

12 I also feel that the need for
13 gas in the States has been overrated, that the use of
14 gas is not fully utilized. Engineering consulting firms
15 in the South made presentation to Berger's Inquiry saying
16 that energy can be recycled and much more can be done with
17 what they already have.

18 I think southerners have
19 gotten how to be resourceful and we are suffering from
20 their limitations. Thank you.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
22 much for coming forward, Ms. Duffie. Can I ask if someone
23 else would like now to come forward please and make an
24 observation or ask a question? Yes sir?

25 MR. COLT: My name is Tim
26 Cole. I have no statement to make. I just want to remark

1 on a few statements that have been made. One fellow talked
2 about the cost of gas in the North Sea being prohibitive.
3 I don't think that he's qualified to make a statement like
4 that. Another remark was that we should develop our own
5 resources. I think any financial person knows that it's
6 a strain on all of Canada to try and develop part of our
7 resources. We'd have to go outside of the country to
8 get financial assistance and how thirty thousand people
9 are going to develop these resources, is not practical at
10 all.

11 They were remarking about
12 the terrible effect of the Alaska Highway, well the effect
13 of the highway was very great but it wasn't terrible. It
14 was wonderful. It made it possible for ourselves to get
15 a little better quality of living; transportation made it
16 possible to bring things in that wouldn't have been
17 possible if it hadn't have been. It created jobs and as
18 the jobs were created of course, the commerce increased.

19 That is an absolute necessity
20 for the well good of any group of people, I believe.
21 There was complaints about the tailings on these creeks.
22 Those terrible tailings are some of the finest attractions
23 that the Yukon have got. I know, because I take the
24 tourists out and the effect on them is devastating and
25 they'll never forget about it. They'll tell their friends
26 about it and their friends will come up and see such a

1 terrible thing as those tailings, what a terrible thing
2 has happened there. It's a fact that's a real attraction

3 Also, my friend Steve mentioned
4 how bad this stampede was and in the same brief, he
5 mentioned how the tourist industry was very important and
6 a lot of us were making our money on it. If it wasn't for
7 the stampede, there would be no tourist business, because
8 Robert Service wouldn't have come up here. He wouldn't
9 have publicized the exciting thing that happened in those
10 stampede days and our tourist business which is going to
11 grow and grow, wouldn't be here.

12 That goes for the historic
13 sites. They're in town right now and they've made an
14 announcement of a commitment of much money. That is also
15 helping. Of course, without that terrible stampede, we
16 wouldn't have a major business in the Yukon and all of
17 the Yukon is getting the advantage of that stampede, where
18 it branches right out from this Klondike country.

19 Others want time to educate the
20 people. Well, educating the people goes on generation
21 after generation as times change. It's a continuing thing
22 and you cannot wait for it. You have to educate as the
23 change comes along and why there has to be -- you have
24 to wait for the land claims settlement, it's definitely
25 not necessary to wait for the land claims settlement,
26 because when that is settled, there will be certain areas

1 here possibly that belong to the Indians. They will own it
2 and they will make any arrangements that they wish.

3 But to think that a very narrow
4 corridor, say half a mile wide by a couple of hundred miles,
5 is going to affect the Indian people desperately, is not
6 straight thinking in my own personal opinion. That's all
7 the notes I've made so far. I'd just like to make a
8 remark about -- with due respect to the personnel of this
9 hearing, with due respect -- I was at the public hearing
10 in Whitehorse and I was very upset because there was a
11 brief read by a man representing a man and a wife and this
12 brief brought out all the big advantages that the pipeline
13 and the Alaska Highway and everything like that, affected
14 the Yukon.

15 Now, he was thinking of it as
16 a bad thing. I was thinking of those things as good
17 things. Like more airports, possibly a railroad and also
18 he was scared that there might finally be such a power
19 grid that it would spoil everything because everybody
20 would get so rich that they would deteriorate in their
21 morals.

22 When the Chairman reviewed that,
23 he mentioned all the things that that man had said, which
24 was the side of the argument of the person, but the good
25 things he wasn't mentioning at all and I don't think that
26 that's fair. Because what the Chairman says, is recorded

1 the same as everything else and he should have mentioned
2 about all these big highways and things which could be an
3 advantage, not a disadvantage as the petitioner was
4 bringing out. As I repeat, with due respect. Thanks

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cole, I
6 appreciate your comments. I'm trying to recall the
7 specific instance you mentioned. It was the evening
8 community hearing presumably, in Whitehorse. I'm not in
9 the habit of trying to summarize what anyone says after
10 they complete their statement.

11 What I have done on occasion is
12 where the person has raised questions, where it seems
13 appropriate for the representative of the pipeline company
14 to speak to those questions to try and summarize the
15 points which should be addressed by the pipeline company
16 representative in response.

17 I must say, I'm at a bit of a
18 loss because I certainly, you know, to respond to this
19 specific situation that you're mentioning, because I do
20 not recall a situation either in Whitehorse or any of the
21 other many hearings we've had, where I've presumed a
22 comment on the soundness or otherwise of the particular
23 points made by the speaker.

24 MR. COLE: No, you didn't
25 comment on the soundness at all. I'm not criticizing you
26 on that point. I'm criticizing you that you did thank the

Mr. T. Cole
Ms. R. Smith

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1 man for the brief, the very excellent brief, do you remember
2 that and you mentioned points in it, but the points that
3 you brought up were the points that were in favour of his
4 brief and not the points that he considered bad, but which
5 I would consider good.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

7 MR. PHELPS: In any event Tim,
8 we've got your point. Some of these things cut both ways.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Could I ask if
10 someone else now, would like to come forward please and
11 let us have a comment or an observation or perhaps come
12 forward to ask a question?

13 MS. SMITH: My name is Rosemary
14 Smith and I'm just here to comment on what the gentleman
15 has been speaking before me, just some of the things.

16 First of all, I wonder how he
17 himself can make an observation as stating that it has not
18 affected the Indian life to this effect, when he himself
19 is not an Indian, you know, in my opinion as he has stated.
20 How does he know himself? Another comment that was made,
21 I have worked some in the tourist industry myself and you
22 know, it's surprising what the tourists will just be so
23 pleased to see. I mean, they've driven a long ways, well,
24 they've ridden a long ways on a road and they don't see
25 the animal life usually that they expected to see, any-
26 thing will be pleasing.

1 A lady came up to me with a
2 blade of grass, that I considered a blade of grass, and she
3 thought was -- wanted to know the name, the whole bit about
4 it. My comment is, the tourists will be pleased at any-
5 thing that's different, but to say that something that
6 really looks ugly to another person, I can't see how it
7 could look so nice as the gentleman was stating. I'd sure
8 like him to comment on that.

9 MR. COLE: The mass, the
10 tremendous mass of work that has been done out on those
11 creeks is unbelievable. A tourist couldn't believe what
12 they were looking at, but fortunately, there was something
13 for them to look at. They could see that big mass of
14 tailings that has been chewed up by the dredges and they
15 were impressed, believe me they were impressed.

16 The other criticism, I didn't
17 suggest that this didn't affect the life of Indians. I
18 never suggested that. I said that this is an ongoing thing
19 all the time, whether it affects you or not, it's the
20 crowding in of history that you cannot stop and you have
21 to educate and cope with it. There's no way to stop it.
22 I didn't suggest that it didn't hurt you and I don't.

23 MS. SMITH: Thank you. He has
24 answered my question. Suggestion that he has made that it
25 may be hurting us - you know, I'd like to emphasize that
26 it has hurt a lot of people, not only the Indian people,

1 a lot of white people. You know, the tourist industry
2 big enough as it is now. It's a great thing. Why should
3 we bring in millions of people or not millions, thousands
4 of people into our territory to muck it up any more
5 those nice tail ends as they call them -- is that
6 they called them?

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Tailings
8 was --

9 MS. SMITH: Tailings?
10 really consider, they're not very nice compared to what
11 surround them. Thank you.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ms
13 Smith. Anyone else have a statement or a comment at this
14 time, because if not, I think I'll propose that we take
15 a break of about ten or fifteen minutes and then resume
16 the proceedings.

17 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen,
I wonder if we might resume the proceedings now?

I suggested that, for an interval, we leave the floodlights off and that the people with the cameras take a bit of a rest. I will be giving them an indication that the lights can go back on in due course, but I thought that if we have anyone here who would prefer not to be distracted by the lights and the commotion, that we're to try and oblige. So, could I now ask if someone else is ready to come forward, please, with their, an expression of opinion or a question of any kind?

Yes, sir.

MR. SPENCE LAYCOCK: My name is Spence Laycock and I have one main concern, really. It's not so much about the Yukon or the environmental aspects of it, but something a little bit more of what I consider important and that's the, the ultimate issue of what this gas is going to be used for that they're pulling out of the Yukon.

And when the Foothills people were here a little while ago, about a week or so ago, I was talking to one of the fellas and he informed me that about 80 per cent of the gas that was leaving the Yukon was not going to be for heating purposes, but for petro-chemical purposes.

Now, if it was for heating I could, you know, see it a little bit, but, for something like a petro-chemical product that's non-bio-degradable, that doesn't break down like a styrofoam cup or some piece of junk like that, when you drop it on the ground, well, it stays there for a long, long, long, long time and the way that people use these things is out in the bush. The people that are going to come up for the pipeline and the pipeline itself, I think, are of little consequence, really. The Yukon is a nature of land that can handle that sort of thing. It's handled people before. The ones that'll stay will stay, the ones that want to stay will stay. It'll take care of the others and the same with the land. It's the product of the people down South and, in fact, I guess what it amounts to is the people down South that I'm concerned for, not the people up here, because those are the people mainly that are going to get the brunt of this petro-chemical junk and we just simply don't need it.

Secondly, perhaps, is the fact that the pipeline is, to me, ultimately a waste of time. If they'd used your airfare or your bus fare to get here in trade of research in other forms of energy, that would have been a better expenditure. But they still haven't realized that - well, perhaps they have and they're just trying to bide time or perhaps it's such an economic feasibility that it overrules that possibility of it. It seems that - it just

is a very poor way of energy, when there are so many other ways that we eventually have to come upon, anyway. Why not concentrate just a little more realistically, a little more earnestly upon these other measures than continually falling back on thirty years and forty years, 'cause this is what everybody is doing, is carrying thirty and forty year times around in their hip pocket, waiting for it to come about and it's going to be, it's going to be a long time.

That's about all I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much, Mr. Laycock, for devoting your coffee break to the Inquiry and letting us have the benefit of your views. It's much appreciated.

Can I invite someone else to come forward, please, with a comment or a question?

Yes.

MS KATHY WEDGE: Mr. Commissioner and Members of the Board, my name is Kathy Wedge, General Assembly Member for the Council for Yukon Indians in Dawson City.

We are talking about an international energy corridor that will cross some hundred miles of Indian territory, that will open up wilderness areas that are among the most important trapping habitat in the North. It will cross lands that are claimed by Canada's native people, a region where the struggle for new social and

economic order and political responsibility is taking place.

Canada is a country. This country has citizens and if Canadians decide there is to be such a corridor, then we, as true Yukoners, must also consider when it should be built and what route it should follow. These are questions you must decide for yourself.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, the pipeline in the Yukon should be resisted until such time that our land claims are settled and implemented. This can take time. I suggest that during the meantime, the Canadian and U.S. governments make amendments to social problems which resulted from their last project, the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Commissioner, I have a map posted on the wall to show you where our interests lie around here. This map indicates to you the trapping areas and where the Tintina Trench is. We understand that a formal application will be submitted on the Dempster Highway Lateral and the City of Dawson will support the Tintina Trench.

At this time I should point out the yellowed-in areas are registered trap-lines held by native people in the Yukon. The further map on the right, the green one, are trap-lines held by native people in the Dawson City area.

Not too many people in the Yukon know the first thing about building a pipeline, so we will

get nothing out of it except for a few hello's and good-bye's. Therefore, I ask you to delay this pipeline in the Yukon until such time as we can see we are ready for it.

I think it is fair to say that our Territorial Government can be prepared to represent the minority or the true Yukoners when they talk about big developments. Most Yukoners are from the outside. We accepted them, but we are not ready to accept 6,000 more to ruin everything.

Thank you.

I'd like to submit this trapping list to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Ms Wedge. Yes, we'll see that this gets to the secretary to the Inquiry and as part of the records and also, later, if you wish, when the lights come back on, we'll see to it that they're directed on the map.

There's nothing further that you wish to add about the nature of the map, say, other than what you told us?

(LIST OF TRAPPERS MARKED AS EXHIBIT 49 FOR IDENTIFICATION)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could I invite someone else, please, to come up and let us have an opinion or ask a question?

Let me emphasis once again that

we do like to keep the community hearings very informal, so please don't hesitate simply because you don't have a prepared statement or haven't given a lot of prior thought to exactly what you want to say. We're looking for spontaneous and brief statements as well as the more elaborate ones.

Anyone else who has a statement or a question?

MR. JACK FRASER: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board, my name is Jack Fraser. I'm a placer miner and trapper in the Dawson area here.

And, I'm really undecided as, for myself, whether I would like to see a pipeline come through the Yukon - it may be a good thing, it may not. But one thing seems to be apparent to me is that it looks like the North and the Yukon in particular, is being rushed into something that we don't know whether is good or whether is bad and I would like to see more study done on it, for possibly a period of three or four years, and particularly more training for the younger members of the work force and people just coming into the work force, so that they could take their place in some of these jobs that will be available.

And I think land claims should be further along, closer to their settlement, before a project of this size was to be started.

And that's about all I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank you very much, Mr. Fraser, for coming forward.

Anyone else who has an observation to make or a point of information they would like to have cleared up about the proposal?

MS JULIA KEHOE: Hello, my name is Julia Kehoe and I'm reading this for a friend who couldn't be here tonight. His name is Robert Fish. If you'll bear with me, I've just re-read through it once and I'm quite lost.

He titles it "To Dawson, a Micro-polis of the North".

"I just took the liberty of coining a new word to characterize my subject and give it cogency. A small city in the North, threatened by industrial development. Micro - "small", obviously fits and what follows. I hope to show that "polis", the word for "city" in ancient Greece, insofar as it denotes a true urban community, closely knit, intensely democratic, highly active, culturally and socially, and endowed with a marked sense of place, fits equally well.

If my diagnosis is correct, in a sense, this is all that need be said in a plea for the preservation of Dawson. Most thoughtful persons seem agreed that we could do worse than revive something akin to the spirit "polis" in our society if we wish to preserve what is left

of its sanity and sense of value. A place where, quite spontaneously and contrary to all reasonable expectations, this spirit is at work, is evidently worth preserving and keeping alive.

But Dawson, a first glance, barely brings to mind a city of classical Greece, as we are -- want to picture it. Besides, we live in contemporary Canada and not in Greece, so I shall attempt briefly and very sketchily to draw attention to some of the features in the life of this little city that seem of significance to me, both in as much as they exemplify a vital urban community, intimately linked with specific region, and also as they bear upon our Canadian society at large and the image we are trying to form of our country.

I am sure that I am not just speaking for fellow members for the Conservation Society if I see all these values, in whatever way they may be defined, is gravely endangered in the event of a pipeline construction in the Yukon, in particular, along the Dempster Highway route, which I know is to follow the Seela Pass-Chandindu Valley, a route that would involve Dawson yet more closely.

I'm sure all Dawson is agreed that it is a matter of the utmost urgency that we take stock of the situation and try to realize what we are likely to lose, in my view, certain to lose. If I focus on intangibles and

imponderables, it is because they are every bit as important as the so-called "hard facts" accountable for in dollars and cents. Then we're certain to go down the drain of progress. The fact that no pricetag can be attached to them means just that, they are priceless.

We must safely assume that if the pipeline is built, Dawson is bound to be engulfed in the boom and bust cycle attended upon all such projects. The threat to Dawson is doubly grave because it is a small and highly sensitive community. Massive industrial undertakings carried out with modern methods cannot take heed of historic values, they get plowed under. Dawson's unique history is well-known and well-publicized. The links that tie this city to the past go deep and are, in many ways, delicate. A matter of just those intangibles. They will be destroyed or, at best, undermined and over-lain by modern development of the crassest kind.

What is less known than it's historic past, is the fact that over the last decade in particular, Dawson has been naturally growing into a community in many ways as vital and distinctive as the Gold Rush community at the turn of the century and I, for one, would say that the present community may well prove more fruitful and significant for it embodies many of the cultural characteristics and modes of life society at large seems to be increasingly seeking and dimly groping for.

A growing number of people of varied backgrounds and interests have found Dawson a haven in which to pursue a great variety of creative non-consumptive interests, for which there is little room or outlet elsewhere. They include various cottage industries, or cabin industries, rather, in Dawson's case, painting and woodcarving and the establishment of small art galleries to market or exhibit these articles; photography --there is no city in Canada to match Dawson as a subject for arctic photography, one giant three-dimensional collage, in the words of a friend - folk and other popular music making, a tremendous social and artistic catalyst, a lively theatre, largely based on the colourful history of the Klondike which is quite apart from the touring troupe arriving every summer, literary activities of many kind, stimulated by the wealth and originality of view points, in the settlement and its setting affords; amateur natural history, profiting from a natural environment virtually untapped by science; guided river and hiking tours that expose Yukoners and outsiders alike to a back-country, uniquely fascinating in both its wilderness and its historical aspects. All these enterprises, and no doubt others I'm not even aware of, are growing year by year.

Aside from these activities bearing upon the public sector, including the critical tourist industry, Dawson, to a rare degree, fulfills a very important

function in the social and individual sphere. It allows people to pursue lifestyles of their own choosing in the context of a true community, where people know each other as individuals and relate on an "I-Thou" basis. This type of social interaction is typical of Dawson, despite the fact that it is distinctly a town and not a village where such direct relationship is more easily sustained.

The obliteration in urban settings of this kind of intimate social web is thought by many to lie at the root of many of the social and individual dysfunction besetting our age. When one sees and experiences it as it still operates in Dawson, one is tempted to agree, hand in hand with the many and varied friendships the town encourages, the constant interaction at the human and individual level against the purely utilitarian and functional level accounts for much of the vitality, cohesiveness, and almost magnetic attraction of life in Dawson.

Insofar as they are small-scale and individualistic, most of the mercantile and industrial enterprises, including gold mining, operate on a similar basis and afford the individuals engaged in them similar outlets for their energies and aspirations. And intimately linked with all these are the activities of governmental enterprises, such as the KVA and Historic Sites. The hectic tourists season, the various festivities, the salmon runs and the fall hunt, the wood-cutting and stock-piling, the

1 coming of winter and the withdrawal of the community into
2 itself as cold and darkness settled in, all this welds to-
3 gether and lends character to the city and its inhabitants,
4 making it unmistakably Dawson City, a place like no other,
5 a place where everyone, where ever he may hail from, becomes
6 a Dawsoner, a person who is truly part of a place and, as
7 such, cannot exist anywhere else.

8 I believe that the significance of
9 such a place reaches far beyond a local sphere and assumes
10 an importance quite out of proportion to its size. I think
11 Dawsoners are far too modest when they think of themselves
12 as just that, or merely as Yukoners for that matter. Inha-
13 bitants of a quasi-colonial Territory in the far north-west.
14 They and their city matter greatly in an all-Canadian context.
15 The Canadian identity is proving so elusive because of this
16 so ill-defined and, under ceaseless pressure from American
17 interests in what is known as the "American way of life",
18 it tends to be defined in negative terms, in terms of the
19 societal and environmental ills we don't, as yet, suffer
20 from.

21 That is not good enough. We must
22 define our society and our country in terms of what we have
23 here and now. This demands, for one thing, a well-developed
24 sense of place. Except for Quebec, and perhaps Newfoundland,
25 only our native people seem to have a true sense of place,
26 of belonging, and they are losing the way of life that should

go with such a place, whether it be a city neighbourhood or a wilderness. There are many such places in Canada. A fluoristic society spread over so vast a country must learn to develop a viable regionalism which need not be devisive. We must find our local and regional identities before we can hope for an all-Canadian sense of identity that can really stand up, because it is routed in definable places that are meaningful to us and sustained by recognizable ways of life that can best be lived in each particular setting.

In Dawson, this has happened and goes on happening. An unmistakable local identity, vital, spontaneously growing, and reinforced by a deeply felt relationship to the natural environment is coming into focus. It has long existed, of course, Dawson has been a unique place from the moment it sprang up. The remarkable thing is that not only has it survived, but it is actively growing. No one will claim that all the manifestations of the Dawson identity can be held up as models of community behaviour to be emulated by all of Canada. What matters is distinctive-ness and natural evolution in a manner and a direction that an increasingly depersonalized and compulsively progressive society such as ours so sorely needs. "Warts and all", as they say.

Indeed, it is hardly fair to point a finger at our Canadian society. All contemporary societies follow the pattern. What would make Dawson a city of global

significance, a rather intimidating conclusion"- excuse me, "which would make Dawson a city of global significance, a rather intimidating conclusion not at all as absurd as it may sound. After all, Dawson was once before a bright hope in men's eyes all over the world, if for different reasons. But to get back closer to home, it is here in Canada that we have a particular need for a place like Dawson, with colour and character and a sense of itself. Our urban centres, especially the smaller ones spread over so much of the country, tend to be awfully drab and much one like the other.

As for our culture and society, physical proximity alone makes it singularly vulnerable to assimilation by those all-American culture patterns that engulf any way of life not firmly anchored in an awareness of its own value and uniqueness. So far, it is mainly geographic dilution which has saved us from that fate. Our country is too big and we are spread too thin to be swallowed up.

This raises another aspect where the place of Dawson is critical. Our northland and how we in our settlements relate to it. Our identity as a country hinges on our ^{vision of our} northland, as indeed it does in the vision of other countries, whose view of Canada we cannot ignore in this context. We must learn to be proud of the fact that to them we are mainly one vast blank, white in the winter and thick with bugs for the brief rest of the year. We must

prove to them and to ourselves that we can live rich and meaningful lives up here, in communities that are searching and finding values that go beyond those locked up in rock and muck and permafrost and can be guided only by destroying. We need those too, but that need is being stressed enough in our day and age.

I know from living here that in Dawson, a town that once meant just one thing - gold and how to get it quick - those other needs and values, those intangible resources that are found in pristine nature as much as anywhere, are increasingly given their due. That it is a human and humanizing town, a polis, not despite the fact that because it is situated at the edge of the wilderness. Canada's northern-most naturally grown city, at the northern limits of a road system that any traveller can follow at his leisure and see for him or herself.

I submit that, in this sense, a true micropolis, far out in our Northland, the place and station of Dawson as a city of Canada is unique and priceless. That is, of Dawson, as we now know it. If we allow it to become another industrial boom town, we shall not know it again. The people who make it what it is will flee. People alien and indifferent to its spirit will take over. The country that shelters and sustains it will lose its magnetism and its mystique. The northern frontier, that precarious, vitalizing, yet so readily destroying and self-destructing

1 interface between civilization and natural creation, will
2 row on, leaving this city high and dry, so much flotsam and
3 jetsam in the wake of a kind of progress we do not want.
4 Dawson will be little more than a place name on a map, inter-
5 changeable with countless other dots on the bland face of
6 this country. Our country deserves better than that and so
7 does our city.

8 As a Dawsoner, perhaps not in the
9 true native sense, but still in a sense that I hope is mean-
10 ingfull not just to me, I submit that this country needs the
11 Dawson where we now live and should take care that it is not
12 destroyed."

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
14 Ms Kehoe, for reading that in. I'm not sure we got the
15 name of the author, was it Mr. Cush.

16 MS KEHOE: Robert Fish.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, and
18 would you please convey to him our thanks for the time and
19 the thought that obviously went into composing that statement?

20 Could I get someone else who would
21 like to come forward now and make a comment or ask a ques-
22 tion.

23 I know, that Mr. David Joe, of the
24 Council of Yukon Indians, has a statement that he would like
25 to read in on behalf of someone else, and maybe while he's
26 coming forward, we'd allow the people to put the lights back

on, if they wished to do that.

MR. DAVID JOE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'm just waiting for my cue, for the lights being turned back on.

I was asked by Mrs. Peggy Kormandy, the wife of Steve Kormandy, to read this into the record for her husband Steve Kormandy, and she thought that a new face before the Inquiry would enhance the presentation, but I have my doubts on that, none the less, I'll still read the statement in.

"Mr. Commissioner and Members of the Board, my name of Steve Kormandy, of Northern Alberta. I came into the Yukon in 1948 and lived among Yukoners since then. My trapline number is 17, of the Yukon Registration. It can be spotted on the map put up for this purpose. I fish both for domestic and commercial purposes. I also hunt on the Dempster for caribou.

Within these 30 years, I've found that my income from using the land has depreciated with the increase of population. I am married to a local native woman from Dawson City, for 20 years and I'm raising six children.

I will recommend to you, Mr. Commissioner, that a pipeline should be deferred until we can control the development. Outside people today have no respect for the land, the life in the bush - not like us who

1 live with it.

2 People from the outside squat on
3 people's traplines. People who come with developments will
4 decide to stay behind and live on traplines. Our fishwheels
5 along the river are being robbed and I know for sure Yukoners
6 did not do this kind of thing in the past.

7 I haven't received any social
8 assistance, welfare, unemployment insurance in my life. I
9 rely on the environment.

10 I think that the natives should
11 have at least some say in when and where and how this project
12 the Alaska Highway Pipeline, will take place.

13 On the 12th of June, of this year,
14 we heard that Organized Crime was involved in pipeline con-
15 struction. Crime, alcohol, drugs, rape and wage controls
16 should be figured out beforehand. For these special requests,
17 I urge you to demand more time - ten year moritorium, to give
18 the native people the chance to show that they can do some-
19 thing, like settle and implement their land claims.

20 They may show the government and
21 multi-national corporations some of the unanswered questions
22 on how control and safety to the people and the environment
23 can be in existence. I have five boys and I want them to be
24 like me. If they are taken by surprise by big projects like
25 the pipeline and see all the unnecessary events, their lives
26 may change drastically.

In closing, I hope you consider our requests when you report to the government on August 1st.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Joe, for reading that statement in and I trust Mrs. Kormandy will convey the appreciation of the Board to her husband to her husband for making that statement to us.

Could I ask if someone else now would like to come forward and make a comment or ask a question?

I'll say once again that we're anxious to get as many views as possible.

Yes?

MR. GEORGE SHAW: You asked if I would care to make a comment. Now, in order to make this Territory kick, we have to use quite a lot of oil products. Diesel fuel, gasoline, so on. In the first place, to get commodities up here, in most cases it comes up by steamship from Vancouver, that happens to be powered by diesel fuel. It then goes on the train - that is also powered by diesel fuel. From there it goes by truck to Whitehorse or to Dawson, I should say, and various other points, which always utilizes diesel fuel.

In the mean time, the airplanes, they are travelling back and forth. They also require diesel fuel or jet fuel, type of fuel. You go in a bus, that also

1 requires oil. If you go in a car, that also requires gaso-
2 line. The power that we use here is generated by fuel.

3 The natives use very few dogs now.
4 They use ski-doos on their traplines. That also takes gaso-
5 line. Someone goes fishing, they take an outboard motor.
6 That requires gasoline.

7 Now, the older one gets, the more
8 philosophical one usually gets and I would have a question,
9 Mr. Chairman, perhaps some members of the audience may wish
10 to provide an answer to it, and that is; we - many people
11 feel that the country will be permanently wrecked by putting
12 a pipeline in for fuel or for gas or what have you and they
13 don't want this. Now, I'm not saying that's wrong, neither
14 am I saying that's right, but at the same time, the question
15 would be, if we don't want it, is it quite all right for us
16 to ask other countries to supply us with fuel and spoil their
17 way of life or desecrate their soil or what have you.

18 In other words, we do not want to
19 be bothered with it, but we certainly demand and receive all
20 the benefits of utilizing fuel from other countries.

21 Now, on the way, they have oil
22 spills. We have no, we have a very small coastline in the
23 Yukon. I have been there two or three times so I've seen it.
24 It's very short. But how about the spills that occur on
25 other nations' coastline, bringing fuel to this nation in one
26 form or another? We import millions of gallons into eastern

Canada in order to conserve the oil that we produce, mainly in Alberta, so is it all right to demand other countries to supply us, but we will not supply them?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for those remarks, Mr. Shaw. Could I ask if anyone else would like to make a comment or an observation or ask a question? Yes sir?

MR. DUFFIE: Not being used to formalities, I'm going to simply state my name. I'm Neil Duffie and I have no prepared statements, due again to time. I would like to not really give an opinion since I myself am a transient, but I'd like to ask a few questions, not necessarily to get an answer but to maybe start people thinking of other things. They have may their minds set in one direction, whether to have a pipeline or not have a pipeline or delay a pipeline, if they feel there is no choice.

I find it easier to deal with the -- I guess you would call them the business aspects -- or the technical details, because they're a more pat answer. So I'll start with that.

The environmental impact of this -- or rather, let's take a look at actually the company itself that intends to put this through. Now, a lot of people think of this as being a multi-national. It's a company. It's us and them, whereas if they were to think of

1 it as -- this is a multi-national or maybe a huge corpor-
2 ation and yet, it's people that make the decision within
3 that corporation.

4 Now, let's take a look at it -- we
5 are looking at it as whether we want this pipeline or not.
6 They're thinking of it -- they're again people. They're not
7 necessarily looking at us as people, they're looking at us
8 as the Yukon or the City of Dawson or whatever community
9 they happen to be dealing with. I feel that if they were to
10 -- well for instance, the heads of these corporations and
11 the people that are involved with this pipeline -- where the
12 pipeline is going through, were to meet. You would find
13 a lot of changed attitudes or maybe even more opposite
14 attitudes, depending on how open minded the people are when
15 they do meet, but the -- bear with me I'm thinking --

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Take all the time
17 you like Mr. Duffie, please.

18 MR. DUFFIE: I think that people
19 are -- I'm going to go on a tangent of -- people are talking
20 about a ten year moratorium, a five year moratorium or just
21 a time delay for land claims, for anything -- a delay to
22 educate people, to determine what environmental impacts
23 is going to happen. Well, if we look at it as far as the
24 company were to go, in ten years this may not be worthwhile.
25 The demand is now, not necessarily just to the States, but
26 also in southern Canada and possibly a little bit here. I'm

not well versed in the Yukon itself. If the demand is now, they want to get it now and these corporations, in order to keep alive themselves, have to get it now, whether it's from the Yukon. They may have to go someplace else.

Now, I'm sure the people who want to settle land claims or the environmental people who don't want it, are just pleased with that, but I'm trying to sort of point people in another direction to take a look at what is happening on the other side. A lot of people are entirely for this pipeline and a lot of people are entirely against this pipeline and a lot of them will not mix, I feel, I'm not positive about that because I haven't met -- I haven't been with a group of people that are entirely for and entirely against, but I feel that this, in order to look at this from the corporations' point of view, this may -- it's entirely against what most people think around here. Most people are thinking of the Yukon and not thinking about this corporation at all.

As the gentleman just said, they will either get it here or we import a lot of our fuel, and these corporations in order to keep alive, will have to do this. Now I'm not -- I myself am not for or against it. I don't know enough to make a decision myself, but I'm hoping that this will open a few other people's minds and maybe let them think of something else other than their own decision. Thank you.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
2 much Mr. Duffie, for coming forward with those thoughts.
3 Can I ask if someone else would like to give us the benefit
4 of his or her views? All right, so in the meantime, that
5 anyone who has already spoken this afternoon or this evening
6 and would like to supplement those views or someone who has
7 not addressed the Inquiry, but by way of afterthought, does
8 have something to convey to us, that can be done by letter
9 or by sending us a brief to our offices in Whitehorse.
10 Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building, L-Y-N-N
11 Building in Whitehorse, we'd be most pleased to receive
12 communications over the coming weeks.

13 Can I issue a last call then to
14 see if there is anyone who would like to come forward? If
15 not, just two things. Let me remind you again, that this
16 hearing recommences -- the hearing here in Dawson City --
17 on Thursday, the day after tomorrow in a different location,
18 in Chief Isaac Memorial Hall, commencing at 10:00 o'clock in
19 the morning and resuming at 2:00 o'clock that afternoon.

20 Finally, and I hope as I was
21 mentioning earlier, that many of you who are here this
22 evening or who -- some of you may have been here this after-
23 noon as well, I hope that many of you will be able to attend
24 the resumed hearings on Thursday and that we'll see you there.
25 But may I now thank on behalf of the Board, everyone who did
26 come out and attend the hearings this afternoon or this

11 evening, particularly those who came forward to express
a view or to ask a question. Thank you very much indeed.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).

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Vol. 24

AUTHOR

Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry:

FILE
June 14, 1977 Dawson City,
Y.T.

DATE DUE

FORBROWER'S NAME

343.093

A47F58

Vol 24

ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE
LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE
INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE
YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUC-
TION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C. CHAIRMAN

WILLARD PHELPS, Esq. MEMBER

MRS. EDITH BOHMER MEMBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

VOLUME 25

CLINTON CREEK, Y. T.

JUNE 15th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

343.093
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Vol. 25

CANADIAN ARCTIC
GAS STUDY LTD.

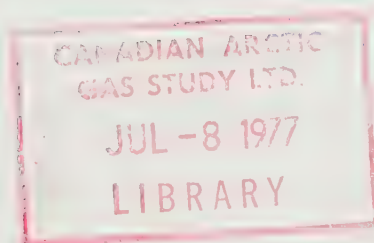
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INDEX OF WITNESSES

	<u>Page</u>
MR. TIM HUGMAN -----	3032
MR. GREGG THOMPSON -----	3041
MR. BERNIE WALTER -----	3043
MS. MARGARET VINCENT -----	3045
MR. PAUL BENNETT -----	3046
MR. LARRY VEZINA -----	3049
MR. BRUCE HOLBROOK -----	3051
MR. DUNCAN WYLIE -----	3061
MR. FRANK LANIGAN -----	3067
MR. GORDON PARTON -----	3070
MR. HANS STEIGER -----	3071

343.093
A47F58
Vol. 25



COMMUNITY HEARING

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentleman, I wonder if we could open the proceedings now?

I'd like to, if I may, just comment very briefly in keeping with what might be a very brief session, but we will have some comments made anyway, this afternoon, and let me say before I forget, that we will be meeting here again at 7 o'clock this evening.

First let me introduce the members of the board. My name is Ken Lysyk and with me on the board are Edith Bohemer and Willard Phelps, both of whom are Yukoners. Over at the table is the Secretary to the Inquiry and the official reporters, as well as some representation from the media.

We keep a complete record of what is said at the community hearings, as well as the formal hearings in Whitehorse and for that reason I'll ask anyone who wishes to make a comment to please move to the microphone on the table there or the one in the aisle, either to make a statement or ask a question.

As to what the nature of this exercise is, as you will no doubt know, the Government of Canada has said that it's going to make a decision as to whether or not to approve a pipeline through Canada to move gas from the Arctic to the lower states of the United States and, if it does chose to give approval to a route through

Canada, which one. The main contenders, of course, being the Mackenzie Valley route and the Alaska Highway route. The Government says further that it's going to make that decision this August and in keeping with that time table, it has asked this Inquiry to make its report to the government by August 1st.

What we're asked to do is to submit a preliminary report on social and economic impact and, amongst other things, to report to the government on what we've been able to learn about the attitudes of the people who live here in the Yukon to the pipeline proposal. And that, basically, is what these community hearings are all about. We've completed the hearings in the communities along the Alaska Highway and we're now, obviously, in the off-Highway communities. We will go back to Dawson City tomorrow, where we had hearings yesterday. After that, to Pelly and Carmacks, back to Whitehorse on the weekend. We'll wind up the community hearings with Old Crow and Carcross.

We have another three weeks of -- a very full three weeks of formal hearings in Whitehorse.

So that, basically is what it's all about. We like to keep the community hearings very informal, so we hope that no one will be reluctant to come forward simply because they don't have a prepared statement or have given a lot of prior thought to the opinion they

wish to express, or the question they wish to ask. I should have added that, with respect to answering questions, we have a representation from the pipeline company, the one that proposes to build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway, Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd., and, on questions of a technical nature or company policy, I'll ask Mr. Burrell, from that company, to try and respond to any questions that you might have.

All right, now I know we have one person anyway who has something to say, Mr. Tim Hugman. Sir, if you'd be good enough to move to the microphone on the table.

MR. TIM HUGMAN: Well, I'd like, I'd like to say that I'd be inclined to put my vote in for it, but I don't know how all the rest of them is, I'm just only one. But, what occurs -- I think it might create a spill over or some other besides that, that won't be the only pipeline that's going to come through. I'm pretty sure there'll be others and maybe that will create some other things coming up, like, or some other construction jobs coming up that might even conceivably last somewhat longer, you never know. And, do they, I just wonder if the, are they going to have to get the Indian land claims settled before they start building something like that or are they going to building it at the same time they're negotiating with them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly, the Yukon Indian claims is one of the very major issues to be contended with, with respect to construction of a pipeline. The view we've had that's been pretty well universal is that it would be desirable to have the claims settled before anything happened in terms of constructing a pipeline.

So far as the position of the Council of Yukon Indians is concerned, at the formal hearings, the CYI took the position that there should be no pipeline commence for a ten year period. And they're looking, just let me add this, they're saying that the pipeline should be deferred until not only the claims has been settled, but also until it's been implemented, the settlement plus implementation. And that's related to the duration of the period there that they say that the pipeline should be held in abeyance.

MR. HUGMAN: Well, that doesn't necessarily mean that it's going to be, that they are going to delay it for that period, is that right? Because....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's simply the position put forward by the Council of Yukon Indians. In terms of what period of delay there might be, of course this is something for the government to decide, if indeed it's going to approve a pipeline at all, and on the basis of recommendations to be made not only by this Inquiry but

other reports that the government will have before it. It will have the Berger Report with respect to the Mackenzie Valley, they'll have the National Energy Board report by that time, which is expected at the beginning of July, I understand. They'll have, in addition, the report of the Environmental Panel that has been set up, more or less at the same time we were, to look into the environmental aspects of the Alaska Highway Pipeline route and it also is supposed to report on August 1st.

MR. HUGMAN: Well, didn't old Trudeau himself say that he, judging from my own ways, that he wants it to go through anyway.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that he wants, at least my reading in the press, that the government wants to make its decision in principle this August. That's the decision whether or not there'll be a pipeline through Canada and, if so, which route it will take. That's not necessarily the same, they're saying that construction will start immediately.

MR. HUGMAN: Well, if, say, the decision is made to put it through, how long after that is it going to be before they finally get around to doing it? Because, you know, these guys are sitting around on their fat asses up there and they don't seem to be doing much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I can say this, in terms of the company's proposal, the application

1 that Foothills has submitted, speaking in general terms,
2 construction would commence about two years from now,
3 summer of '79, if their proposal - as I say, that's their
4 proposal

5 MR. HUGMAN: If it's accepted...

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: ...as opposed to
7 whatever the eventual government decision might be.

8 MR. HUGMAN: Well, this Foothills
9 one, is it pretty well along, working along the same lines,
10 like.....

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: The Foothills'
12 proposal is the one for construction along the Alaska High-
13 way.

14 MR. HUGMAN: Yeah, this is the one
15 that they're angling for now then, this is the one that
16 they're hoping that'll, that they'll, that they're hoping
17 that the government will go along with it and to say that
18 they can go ahead and do it. Is this is what it amounts
19 to, because this Berger, he recommended that it's a ten
20 year delay, well the Mackenzie Valley?

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mackenzie Valley,
22 yes.

23 MR. HUGMAN: But, I don't really
24 think if there - a decision has to be made one way or the
25 other, when? In the next couple of months, otherwise then
26 it's dead as a bloody door nail.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, one of the
14 reasons that, I think spokesmen for the government, includ-
15 ing the Prime Minister, have given for adhering to the
16 August timetable, is that unless there is a decision within
17 a relatively short period of time, then....

18 MR. HUGMAN: Then they'll drop the
19 proposal.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: ...unless they may
21 well decide to chose the all-American route. That is
22 straight through Alaska....

23 MR. HUGMAN: Valdez and then tankers
24 down the B.C. coast.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: ...sending it down
26 the coast in liquified form in tankers.

27 MR. HUGMAN: Well, I`sure in hell
28 wouldn't want to see the tanker route going through B.C.,
29 myself. I'd just as soon see the other route go because
30 I'd don't want to see those god damn big huge tankers
31 running around out there because in some of those narrow
32 staitis there, you crack up in one of those things -- game
33 over.

34 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very
35 much indeed, Mr. Hugman, for your statement.

36 Can I ask if anyone else here
37 would like to either express an opinion or ask a question
38 about the pipeline proposal?

I'll just say again that it's very important that we hear from as many people as possible. I realize that the afternoon is a tough time to be, in terms of expecting very many people to be in attendance here, but if anyone else who is here has a comment or a question to make, we'd be very pleased to receive it.

All right, if not, then I think - Mr. Hugman, let me thank you again for your comments this afternoon, and we'll stand adjourned until 7 o'clock.

Thank you.

ADJOURNED

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I wonder if we could now resume the proceedings that we opened briefly this afternoon, this community hearing into the Alaska Highway pipeline proposal, and maybe I can just take a moment or two to say something about who we are and what our job is and how we're going about trying to do that job. My name is Ken Lysyk and with me on the board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps, both of whom are Yukon people. Over here we have, at the table, the Secretary to the Inquiry and beside her the official reporters. I mention that because we keep a complete record of everything that's said at these community hearings, as well as the formal hearings back in Whitehorse. We also have, further along, representatives of the CBC and of the newspapers. We have

with us a few of our Inquiry staff. We also have representatives of the pipeline company, Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd., which proposes to build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway. And I might just mention that if you have questions about company policy or details respecting the pipeline, I'll probably be referring those to Mr. Burrell, from the Foothills company.

We also have observers here from each of the two other interested groups, pipeline groups, Artic Gas and the El Paso company.

As to what our job is, as you know, the Government of Canada proposes to make a decision later this summer, specifically in the month of August, as to whether or not it will approve a pipeline route to move Artic gas from the Arctic through Canada to the lower states of the United States. And, if it does give approval to a Canadian route, then the leading contenders, as you know, are the route down the Mackenzie Valley and the route along the Alaska Highway. If the Government of Canada chooses not to approve a Canadian route, then presumably the third option would be exercised, that is the El Paso or so-called All-American route, that would take the gas by pipeline to the southcoast of Alaska and then move it in liquid form by tankers down the coast.

Our job is to provide the Government of Canada with some information that will help it in that

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decision-making process in August, and with the timetable that I've mentioned, the government has asked us to submit our report to them by the first of August.

Just a couple of things about the kind of information that we're to provide. We're directed to prepare a preliminary social and economic impact report. It's preliminary in the sense that it's not expected that we can have all the studies done and have all the information that's relevant assembled to submit a final report by the first of August, but we are, as I say, it's preliminary in the sense that it will be before the government when it goes through the decision making process in August. We will be trying to identify the major concerns, the principle issues arising out of the construction of a pipeline along the Alaska Highway and to say something about the courses of action that might be taken to prevent, or at least minimize some of the undesirable consequences that could arise from constructing such a pipeline.

Preliminary in the sense that the government has said that if it does decide in August to give approval in principle to the construction of a pipeline along the Alaska Highway, then it will establish a further Inquiry to prepare the final social and economic impacts report and to devise the terms and conditions for construction of the pipeline. And with respect to that second stage, we are asked to say something about the form that

that second stage Inquiry might take and what further studies should be carried out for that purpose.

Another very important part of our task is to report to the Government of Canada on what we've learned through the course of these community hearings about the attitude of Yukoners to the proposed pipeline. We've completed our round of hearings on the Alaska Highway, the communities on the Alaska Highway. We have, in the last few days, moved to the off-Highway communities, at the end of last week Faro and Ross River. This week in Mayo, Dawson City yesterday. We go back to Dawson City tomorrow and then on to Pelly and Carmacks. Later on, the two remaining community hearings that we have are Old Crow and Carcross.

Later this month we also start up with the second phase of the formal hearings in Whitehorse and that will be running for three weeks.

So that's basically how we're going about our job. The purpose of these community hearings, as I mentioned, is to seek the views of people who live in the Yukon as to what they think is good about such a pipeline, what they think is not so good about the pipeline and perhaps suggestions that people might have for minimizing the negative results of such a pipeline if the government does choose to approve the construction of a pipeline along the Alaska Highway.

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Mr. Greg Thompson
Mr. J. Burrell

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1 the hiring policy, whether they'll hire landed immigrants
2 and Canadian citizens only. Like, sort of like the situa-
3 tion was in Alaska?

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well now, we've had
5 considerable discussion about hiring in the Yukon and hir-
6 ing outside in the south and the company has said that its
7 policy will be to hire southerners only in the south, not
8 hire them in the Yukon, but, to the best of my recollection,
9 we've not had a statement concerning hiring or otherwise,
10 on the basis of nationality or landed immigrant status.
11 If my recollection is faulty, maybe Mr. Burrell will tell
12 me that at the same time that he answers your question.

13 Mr. Burrell? Did you catch the
14 question? If you would come up to one of the microphones,
15 the question, as I understand it, is whether the com-
16 pany's hiring policy would have regard to whether or not
17 a person was a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant. Is
18 that correct?

19 MR. BURRELL: As Dean Lysyk said,
20 we would hire southerners in the south and we would give
21 preferential hiring to Yukoners and only Yukoners would be
22 hired in the Yukon, but as far as hiring in the south, we
23 would hire in the normal manner in which pipeline people are
24 hired and that's through the union halls and they would have
25 to be members of a union and I would think that the majority
26 of them would be Canadian. We would want to give preference

to Canadians first. Yukoners and then the rest of Canada, in that order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sir, Mr. Burrell could correct me if he has different views, but there'd be no distinction at all between someone who's acquired citizenship by naturalization or by virtue of being a natural born citizen. I'm sure that's the case.

MR. BERNIE WALTER: My name is Bernie Walter, I'm working for the past seven years for this company and I consider myself as a Yukoner and sourdough. I like the Yukon's great outdoors and take active part in it as a hunter and a fisherman.

In the many trips and hikes I make I'm always stunned by the vastness and beauty of this country. But the country has not only the purpose of being there, it has to be put to use when the need calls for it. People in the south are crying for oil and gas from the north. It is time to put this country to use.

I'd like to say that I'm in favour of the pipeline. The pipeline is a project that will bring prosperity to the Yukon and progress to North America. Millions of people will benefit from this pipeline and I think it cannot be stopped by a few thousand. The pipeline will run along an established roads like the Alaska Highway and possibly the Dempster Highway and I think the environmental impact therefore is kept to a minimum.

Since the pipeline will run underground, there is no fear of disturbing the caribou as they will have plenty of room to cross wherever they want. Also the moose will benefit from the man-made clearings like there is in the past from telephone lines and survey lines, where I have seen many moose browsing along.

In general, I know that the pipeline people have special plans for this matter and they will be well taken care of.

As a working man who is paying high taxes, I think I have the right to ask my government to go ahead with the project like this. I am sick and tired of the talking that is going on for quite a time now and nothing seems to come out of it. Decisions have to be made and they have to be made soon. There can only be one decision and this will be, "go ahead". I don't think the Yukon Indians are all against this pipeline, but they are agitated by a few land claim negotiators and people of the law professions, which, in my opinion, see a long-lasting and profitable business and delaying and possibly destroying projects like this.

Indian people are good people, but they seem to live in a different world. They want to use the conveniences of the modern society, but also keep their old way of life. I do not think that in the long run, they can have both. They have to decide if they will catch

up with modern society or they will be left behind in a northern zoo called Yukon Territory.

It is the responsibility of the government to create jobs and help with projects like this and with the pipeline there is a good way of doing so, instead of handing out welfare money. If the welfare money would be cut down today, tomorrow all these people would be standing in line with pick and shovel and wanting to work on the pipeline. It is a choice of the individual if he wants to work. If he is not ready now, he also will not be ready in ten years from now. He will never be ready.

Canada is still a growing nation and it is a good nation. It could be the best country in the whole world, but it is disrupted by senseless strikes and quarrels between different races and ethnic groups. I say, let us unite and be reasonable. Only progress makes this country strong and saves it from falling apart.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you very much for that and for the time and thought you've obviously put into preparing your statement.

MS MARGARET VINCENT: I'm Margaret Vincent. I agree with Bernie that, certainly if a pipeline has to be built, it would be better to follow the highway where less environmental damage would seem to be caused than some other route such as the proposed Tintina Trench.

And certainly, better a land than a sea route, because I think damage can much, be much less, certainly be better controlled on a land spill than on a sea spill.

I am concerned about one thing, though. If we are taking gas and oil from the North, we're depleting a resource that cannot be renewed and it seems to me that if this pipeline goes ahead that a special tax and/or levy should be applied and set up in some kind of federal fund to promote research into alternate energy resources, because once these resources in the North have gone, we will need an alternative and, at the moment, people are dabbling with solar energy, other forms of energy, falling back on coal, but I think some concerted effort has got to be made federally and perhaps the proceeds from this pipeline could help set that up and get it further along.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Ms Vincent, for coming forward and making that submission.

Can I get someone else to step up, please, and give us an opinion or ask a question?

I remind you again that proceedings are informal, please don't stand on ceremony. We'd like to hear from as many people as we can.

MR. PAUL BENNETT: My name is Paul Bennett. I'm not really here to give an opinion one

way or the other concerning any proposed pipeline. I'm just, perhaps a method of this Inquiry or at least the Inquiry in general.

In '68, when Trudeau was elected, one of the things he used was participatory democracy and after the election he didn't really know what he meant by that so he had to get somebody from the P.M.O. to sit down and try and define that and maybe this is what he came up with, I don't know, but having spent all my high school years and some public school in Ottawa, I've been convinced of the arrogance, or some arrogance of the Trudeau government and I'm just wondering if all these Berger Inquiries and all these Lysyk Inquiries are really going to have any effect at all and if the whole thing isn't really a great sham and we're really wasting our time. I mean I don't mean to be too cynical, but I guess that's the way I sound and probably the way I feel. I mean, I think since 1957, in 20 years, there's been something like 13 reports on, or recommendations, sort of sets of reports to restructure the post office and not one of them has been implemented and it just seems to me that - I'm just a bit skeptical of whether or not this whole thing isn't going to end out to be a short political decision. Perhaps, you know, what Mr. Carter would like Mr. Trudeau to do. I'm, I don't think there's any doubt that when the Americans agreed over the winter time to pay for the paving of the Alaska Highway in the

Canadian section and to employ Canadians that perhaps there wasn't a little bit of trying to influence the Canadian government in this respect and I'd just like to voice my concern as to whether or not these whole things aren't a big sham and we're pretending this is a great participatory democracy, but whether or not it comes to anything in the end.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you, Mr. Bennett. I note your concern. It's a question that perhaps a rhetorical question is a sense, because if anyone could answer it would be someone who is in government, I suppose, eh? This is an independent inquiry and what the government does with this report or what it does with the Berger Report or what it does with the National Energy Board Report, which is due at the beginning of next month, or what it does with the Environmental Assessment Review Panel Report, which is looking into the environmental aspects of a pipeline along the Alaska Highway, is something that I for one can't predict what will come out of that mix of studies and information that's provided the government.

Royal commissions and inquiries and so on have been a feature of Canadian public life for many decades and sometimes they seem to have some results and other times, as you point out, they don't. In terms of the, you know, the direction of the decision-making process will

take in August, I guess that's something we'll all wait with some interest to see. But, I suppose there's nothing more that I can say that responds to your question because it really is a question that is second-guessing what government's intentions are and the extent to which government intentions have been formulated in anticipation of, or prior to receipt of all the reports. We do know that government has undertaken to wait, amongst the other reports I mentioned, to wait for the report of this Inquiry and the Environmental Panel Inquiry and to have a parliamentary debate and all the rest of it before the decision is made regarding whether or not it will give approval in principle to a Canadian route and if so, which one.

Can I ask if someone else would like to come forward please, and let us have the benefit of his view. Yes, sir?

MR. LARRY VEZINA: Yes, my name is Larry Vezina. I just have one small point. I'd like to say that I'm in favour of the pipeline, that I would hope the government wouldn't hold back construction because of native land claims. I don't see where native land claims come into conjunction with the building of the pipeline. I see it as two totally different issues. I can't visualize how the building of a pipeline down the Alaskan Highway can have that effect on the Indian way of life or the actual land claims themselves. I see it as two separate issues.

Mr. Larry Vezina
Mr. Bernie Walter

I don't know if you can add something to that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, maybe I can just say in general terms that, as to whether the issues are linked or not, you'll know that the Council for Yukon Indians is taking the position that there ought to be a ten year delay before construction of any pipeline commences and they have spoken in terms of the need to prepare the native people for implementation as well as settlement of the claim. The need for education and training and getting ready for the impact that such a pipeline would make. But, I'm relating to you that the position they put and their submission is that there is a linkage, that there is a connection between the land claim and construction of a pipeline.

Okay, can I invite someone else to come forward, please, and comment on the pros and cons of pipelines or pros and cons of inquiries or anything else they might have on their minds?

Yes, sir?

MR. BERNIE WALTER: I heard over the radio last week some people's opinions in the south that they were concerned about the pumping stations, the noise levels and so on. Like, I think they are about the same noise levels like our power house, huh? And the animals what they had feared that animals would be driven away for 30 miles and more. I don't think this is not true, because I've seen lots of moose right opposite our power house,

which is only a few hundred yards from everything. Also, our aerial tramline up in the mine is quite noisy and the bears are running around and the moose are running around, everything is running around, so I don't think there should be any concern for this type of noise level and things like this.

Also, I don't think the traplines will be affected very much down there because it's just like the corridor of the pipeline and then everything else ...so, the maintenance, once it's buried is not that much that the traplines will be effected. I don't think so.

The only eventual - what I heard today on the radio, the only thing is with the sheep population down there near Kusawa Lake, I think it is, but the outfitters were concerned about - I think that when they change from one range to another and they have a clear strip that might a little bit affected, but otherwise I don't think once it's buried. The same along the Dempster Highway, once it's buried, the caribou will go over it and nothing will happen. So....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much for coming forward again.

Can I ask if someone else would care to....yes, sir?

MR. BRUCE HOLBROOK: My name is

Bruce Holbrook and basically I don't believe that the pipeline won't be built. I honestly believe that it will be built and it will be starting next summer, regardless of the inquiries. They may help to minimize some problems, but the Indian land claims - the Indians are wise right at this stage of the game to press for their land claims because it's the biggest hammer they ever had in this country in 50 years and probably the biggest one to come along. And I hope that they do get some kind of a settlement out of it, because if they don't, they haven't got anything. They haven't got anything now and they're not going to have anything ten years from now.

It's a hard country and basically in these camps like we're in tonight, most of the fellas here are single and certainly most of them are young and basically I'm concerned about employment here. Next year, now this mine is going to close. I would like to, of course, work on this pipeline. I'm worried a little bit that the unions will freeze you out and somebody from Vancouver that's been sitting all winter down there and we've come up here and put in our time and endured a lot of cold weather and a lot of shortages of milk, paid a dollar thirty for gasoline and everything else, won't even get near it, as far as trades people or operators or anything like that goes.

I believe there will be a big impact in the Yukon as far as Whitehorse goes, or any of the

small settlements for a number of reasons, and I think this impact will have an effect that will carry on after the pipeline is finished to a certain degree. I believe Whitehorse, in 1943, when they started the Alaska Highway, if I'm right, had a population of something like 300 and when they finished they had a 10,000 population. Well, it takes a long time for this to catch up and unfortunately it's probably going to be the most negative point of this pipeline.

The Americans need the resources in the North. We're going to supply the land to put it across. I'm a bit of a pessimist in the fact that I believe that it's going to go through, come hell or high water. It's going to go. The only real argument about it is whether it will go down the Mackenzie Valley, down the Alaska Highway or come down the Dempster Highway and I personally believe it will come down the Alaska Highway because it's the lesser of the three evils. And followed later on by the Dempster Highway.

But myself, for my own selfish motives, I'd like to know if, because I don't belong to an operating engineers union, would I be considered eligible to pay the exorbitant 200 dollar initiation fee and get into the club, or does that, because I've lived in the Yukon for the past two years and probably intend to live in, maybe not the Yukon, but at least northern B.C. or Alberta,

or Northwest Territories, more than likely for the rest of my life, does this give me any kind of an edge for enduring the winters up here and the hardships and the dollar thirty a gallon for gasoline, or will I be frozen right out of it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, let me try and tell you just briefly what I understand the Foothills company policy to be on preferential hiring for Yukoners and, once again, Mr. Burrell will correct if I'm saying something incorrectly, but as he was saying a few minutes ago, it is company policy to give preferential treatment in their hiring to Yukoners. Now, one of the things that has come up in the hearings and hasn't been resolved is how you'd define Yukoner for purposes of that kind of preferential hiring. We've had a number of suggestions made to us in the course of the hearings. The company itself has said they don't have their own definition and they would look perhaps to the Government of Yukon to come up with a definition or possibly even this Inquiry to suggest a definition. But we've had three or four suggestions made to us. I believe it was the Chamber of Commerce in Whitehorse that said Yukoners should be defined as someone who is living here as of January 1, of this year, 1977. We've had the suggestion that the definition used by one who has been here long enough to be eligible to vote. Another suggestion someone who has been here long enough to be eligible for hunting licenses. I think the longest period we had suggested that

someone should be here for ten years to qualify as a Yukoner.

So these are all suggestions that have come forward and we welcome suggestions that anyone might want to put on that issue.

MR. HOLBROOK: Well, I would say out of the 600 or 800 people that are in this general area, I know about 3 that were born in Dawson City. The rest of us are immigrants with seniority, you know. Really. You'd do well to find a Yukoner that's been here more than five years, as a rule. I don't know what the, what ideal the thing would be. I would say, certainly before the pipeline is constructed or start of the construction there should be at least a cut-off date. More than that I can't suggest. I'm optimistic and I'm looking forward to working on the pipeline, I'm looking forward to making the money to be quite honest, but it's not an easy country up here and of course through the winter, it takes, you've got to be used to it or at least have a lot of endurance.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Holbrook, while you're there, one or two things of some interest to us - you don't have to respond to these questions if you don't have the information or would prefer not to, but you speak of being a hard country and attracting people to the Yukon to work. Now, here of course is a very special situation where shut-down is anticipated in something like a year,

but, in general, for people who have chosen to come up here to work rather than work in a mine, let's say in southern British Columbia, is there a differential in the pay that would be earned here compared to a mine in B.C.

MR. HOLBROOK: I can probably make another 45 cents an hour on my last job and I worked in Nanaimo in a pulp mill. Unfortunately, I've got a trade that it's useable all over the world.

I came up here for personal reasons, a few personal reasons, but part of it was just to see the land and to participate in, to a small extent, the growth of it. How to entice people up here? We have a lot of summer sourdoughs and, you know, you can throw a rock and hit a hundred of them in Dawson or in any other town, you know. In the winter time, you know, you'd be lucky to find one. It's a tough country. It's, it's, there's some days when you set out from here going to Dawson and it's the middle of December, you'd've hoped like hell you don't break down because you might have a lot of trouble. There's people died up here - I suppose there's people died in the deserts of Australia, too.

Yeah, personally, I like to wear my bluejeans and my cowboy boots. I like to be myself. I don't like to go where some people look at me and say, well, god, he's weird, you know, he's just not wearing his double-knit, you know. I'm kind of - I hope to be, I feel as an

1 individual and to express my individuality, I have to come
2 this far north to do it, basically.

3 I, you know, if it means driving
4 60 miles to the closest town and paying a dollar thirty for
5 gasoline, you know, it's worth it to me. It's worth that
6 much to me to have my independence and to be known as a
7 person and not as a number. This is basically, I think,
8 for a lot of the people that are probably born in the south
9 and do come north, maybe it's the love of the land and
10 greyling fishing, but, really I think they're doing it
11 because they can be themselves and nobody's going to look
12 sideways because we're happy as hell to have company, you
13 know? That's the way I feel, that's one of the reasons I'm
14 here, because I can be myself.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Another question,
16 if I may. One of the concerns that we hear expressed and
17 this is sometimes related to the experience to Alaska, is
18 that would a big project of this nature, a pipeline project
19 goes through, that it would create problems in terms of
20 turn-over for other operations in the Yukon, that, this is
21 a special situation obviously, but, that people would be
22 leaving a job, let's take a mine with indefinite life, say
23 Cyprus Anvil or some other such operation in order to take
24 a pipeline job in hopes of earning more money and so on.
25 Do you think that's likely to happen to a large extent?

26 MR. HOLBROOK: Yes, I think there's

1 two unique things about this camp and I've been in probably
2 eight or nine or ten camps in my time, but there's two uni-
3 que things about this camp. It's a nice little town. It's
4 clean, we get along fairly well, we have very, very few
5 fights as camps go, fistfights or anything like that.

6 One thing else that's, women are
7 just starting to come into their own in the employment
8 field and I think they've got a long ways to go. There's
9 no reason why a woman can't operate a truck or a loader.
10 In fact, we've had them here. But, the extra thing that
11 really isn't considered in that women are more stable than
12 men. Men tend to be a little more transient, but, a woman
13 will come in and because it's so far north and because jobs
14 aren't that plentiful with the amount of pay they get here,
15 they'll stay longer. But the one good effect that the
16 women in this town and any of the towns where you're working
17 is that it stabilizes the place. A person feels more at
18 home here, you know, you're not driving 60 miles to tear
19 around a bar or someplace at night. It's a big thing to
20 have a few women around, you know, whether you have a girl
21 friend or not. It really is an important, it's a stabliz-
22 ing effect it has and I think women will play a big part
23 in filling the void, the initial void that men will leave
24 this place or Cassiar or Anvil, to go to the pipeline.
25 People tend to be more relaxed and more at ease if it's
26 more of a regular environment and you're not out in the

1 weeds, sort of thing and fighting flies and rolling up
2 your sleeping bag every morning, you know. It's more of
3 a homey atmosphere around here and this is a lot of the
4 reason why we have people that stay as long as they do
5 here.

6 I have friends here and I've been
7 here about two years now and it's my home - for now - and
8 the people have treated me well and the only thing they
9 ask in return is to be treated the same.

10 I think I'm very happy to be
11 here.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: How big a drawing
13 card is it in operation like this to be able to work extend-
14 ed hours of overtime?

15 MR. HOLBROOK: That's a thing of
16 the past here. It was a - I understand it was before my
17 time, but I understand there was what we call good overtime.
18 Here I think I'd be lucky if I got 20 hours extended over-
19 time in the two years I've been here.

20 Tradesmen and the like a
21 mechanic, the heavy-duty mechanic, but I know I can make
22 better money elsewhere, but I know the conditions I'd have
23 to live in, too. And to me it's better to be here, making
24 the money I am and living in halfways human conditions then
25 living in five men in a bunkhouse and hanging your laundry
26 up over your bunk. And I've done both and - well, I don't
want to fight that much anymore. I enjoy the type of homey

Mr. Bruce Holbrook
Mr. Duncan Wylie

1 atmosphere and I believe women in the North are going to be
2 one of the things that might civilize it in the end. You
3 know, so you're not all running around all drunked-up and
4 tearing down the street going from one bar to the next hoping
5 there's one left, ^{you know,} but this is basically the truth, you know,
6 this is what happens.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, okay...

8 MR. HOLBROOK: I'm sorry if I
9 speak frankly.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: No - thank you very
11 much indeed, Mr. Holbrook.

12 Can I have someone else, please,
13 to come forward and stress a point of view or ask a ques-
14 tion? Yes, sir?

15 MR. DUNCAN WYLIE: I just might
16 be curious if anybody in the place, from Clinton Creek, is
17 opposed to the pipeline.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'll ask if there's
19 someone here who would like to come and express opposition
20 or disapproval to the pipeline.

21 It's a dangerous kind of question
22 because of the fact that no one comes forward doesn't mean
23 that there isn't, because we always have some reluctance
24 to come forward. Let's make if a more general invitation
25 to anyone who would like to know something more about the
26 pipeline, who would wish to ask a question or if they'd like

1 to make a comment on it.

2 I'll just mention one thing, cause
3 in talking routes, a route through the Yukon as opposed to
4 the All-American route or a route down the Alaska Highway,
5 since we've got off the Highway, we've been hearing a little
6 bit - Faro and Dawson City, about an alternative route
7 through Yukon, specifically one down the Tintina Trench. I
8 think we've had one expression of opinion this evening that
9 Tintina Trench was not a good idea because you already had
10 development along the Alaska Highway and it was better to
11 stay there. I just mention that in case anyone has views
12 on that, on that aspect of the matter.

13 Yes.

14 MR. DUNCAN WYLIE: I'd like to --
15 I came in a bit late, this might have been addressed before,
16 but, are there any other alternatives to getting that oil
17 down South. Now, a couple of years ago, Dave Barrett, in
18 British Columbia, was suggesting that he build a railway up
19 here and truck it and put it down in tank cars and a few
20 years before that, Manhatten Icebreaker oil tanker tried to
21 get through Prudhue Bay, through the ice fields. Now, has
22 there been any thought about ships going through the Bering
23 Sea or are we locked into a pipeline if we're going to move
24 oil down South from the Alaska Slope?

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the main con-
26 tender is our, the use of pipelines as a land bridge, as a

1 word, between Alaska and the lower 48, either down the
2 Mackenzie Valley or the Alaska Highway. I don't know if you
3 were here when I mentioning the third option, the All-Ameri-
4 can route advanced by El Paso, which involves a pipeline
5 through Alaska to the south coast of Alaska and then going
6 by tanker from there, converting the gas into liquid form
7 and then shipping it in tankers. So, you do have that pos-
8 sibility and a very real possibility, the U.S. Federal Power
9 Commission has, in its report, just submitted at the begin-
10 ning of May, said that they regarded that as economically
11 feasible, as well as the two Canadian routes.

12 MR. WYLIE: What about the railway?
13 Has there been anything more on that?

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Barrett, I
15 understand, has spoken on that more recently than the two
16 years ago that you mentioned, within the last week or two.
17 I, speaking for myself, I haven't seen the text of the state-
18 ment or what, you know, what support he was drawing on in
19 terms of that proposal. We have, in the course of hearings,
20 had some other references to the possibility of a railroad
21 and, again, I haven't yet seen the actual report, but, on
22 the basis of news reports, the Hall Commission on Grain
23 Handling apparently recommended that there be a railway
24 constructed to the Artic. In terms of economic feasibility,
25 I certainly couldn't comment on that and we haven't put any-
26 thing, had anything put before this Inquiry that provides a

1 sufficient basis on which to comment on that.

2 MR. WYLIE : Yeah, it would seem
3 that a railway would have more ecological impact than a
4 pipeline. It's noisy and larger and all those things. What
5 about the tankers? Going out into the Artic Sea, is there
6 any more talk of that?

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing's been said
8 to this Inquiry about that possibility. If that scheme or
9 any other such schemes are about, I must say we've not had
10 material put before us about them.

11 MR. WYLIE : I believe, I don't
12 believe the Manhatten got through anyway, so I guess they
13 dropped the whole thing.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you for
16 coming forward. Sir, just while you're passing that other
17 microphone, so that our record's complete, could I ask you
18 to give your name, please.

19 MR. WYLIE: My name is Duncan
20 Wylie.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Could I get some-
22 one else who would like to come forward now, please, to
23 make a comment or observation of any sort, or ask a question?

24 Yes, sir?

25 MR. WALTER: Yeah, I have one
26 more question now about this tanker route, this El Paso

1 Actually, I'm opposed to it because there will be more
2 ships going up and down the coast and there's always a
3 chance of them maybe having accidents and things like that.
4 Now, do we have any information, let's say, when this natur-
5 al gas, when it's frozen or converted into fluid, let's say
6 there is an accident, would there be any environmental dam-
7 age like this oil, or anything like this, or would it just
8 pop up in the air and...?

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an obser-
10 ver here from El Paso, who might want to comment on it, but
11 the, it would be, I guess, the result would be escape into
12 the air in the form of an explosion. I should say that he
13 has mentioned at a couple of our hearings, when this issue
14 was raised - and we don't normally call on the observers to
15 participate, they're just good enough to make the observa-
16 tion, that the tankers would normally move 200 miles and
17 more from the coast in following their route down to the
18 United States.

19 MR. WALTER: So there actually
20 wouldn't be any pollution on the fish or anything like this,
21 like with an oil spill, for instance.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: If there was a mis-
23 hap.

24 MR. WALTER: Yes.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that's a
26 fair statement. The main risk would be to the ship itself

1 and to the people on it.

2 MR. WALTER: But it would affect
3 fisheries insofar that, let's say, the boats have to watch
4 out for it and everything like this, like that, the fishing
5 boats when they are going up to Alaska or something like th
6 to go for cod fishing or anything like this, there would be
7 more traffic in the whole area anyway?

8 So, that's why I'm partially
9 opposed to it, you see? Like, it would be more ships and
10 more ships and more ships all the time. Like, right now
11 they have between Valdez and Fraser South, they have lines
12 running already with oil and then they would get another
13 from, I don't know, from Southern Alaska to Seattle or
14 wherever they will go, you see?

15 Another thing is about the com-
16 munities along the pipeline. They will get oil connection
17 -- gas connections, probably, huh? Like in the Yukon?

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: The Foothills'
19 policy, the stated policy has been that they would make
20 gas available to communities along the route, along the
21 Alaska Highway route, that the gas would be supplied at a
22 price equivalent to the Alberta border price and enlarging
23 on that principle, or that statement of policy fairly re-
24 cently, the company has said that they would also absorb a
25 rule in the cost of the spur or whatever is necessary to
26 take it the short distance from the main pipeline to the

1 edge of the community. For example, in Haines Junction,
2 the pipeline would pass, I think it was three and a half
3 miles from the Community, according to the present plan.

4 MR. WALTER: They would send it
5 right into the community.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, that's contin-
7 gent, I should add this, that gas would be supplied to
8 Yukon communities, the company says, provided approval could
9 be obtained to put back in the pipe an equivalent amount of
10 Alberta gas so that, in terms of what's exported to the
11 lower 48 states, it would be just as if nothing were taken
12 out of the pipes. So, it would hinge on that approval.

13 MR. WALTER: Another question I
14 have is how long you, or do you have any idea of how long
15 the gas supply will last probably from up there? How many
16 years? Ten years, twenty years, thirty years, who knows?

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, the planning,
18 the Foothills company has said, is proceeded on the basis
19 of 25 years plus, on the basis of 27 or 28 years of proven
20 reserves. Now, if additional reserves were found, then
21 presumeably the life of the pipeline would be longer.

22 MR. WALTER: Yeah, okay.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, on that other
24 question, I hesitate to elaborate on the risks involved in
25 shipment by tanker because we really haven't had evidence on
26 that and it may be, sir, if you're interested, rather than

1 me ask Mr. Dwyer, who's the observer from the El Paso com-
2 pany to come forward, you might want to speak to him in the
3 course of the evening. He's directly behind you, sitting
4 beside the pillar there.

5 MR. WALTER: Okay, thanks.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thanks.

7 Could I ask if someone else would
8 like to come forward - yes, sir?

9 MR. FRANK LANIGAN: I just wanted
10 to ask a construction question. There seems to be great
11 hopes amongst the Yukoners that there's going to be thou-
12 sands of jobs created, but, as this will be a union job, if
13 and when the pipeline does come through, from my own exper-
14 ience as a construction mechanic, most people are likely to
15 be hired out of the Teamsters Operating Engineers and Welders
16 from Edmonton and Whitehorse locals and I think there's
17 probably enough people on the books already in the union
18 halls to cover the jobs. You know, it sounds pessimistic,
19 I suppose, and perhaps the gentleman from Foothills can
20 tell us how many people would be employed on a construction
21 project like this and whether he thinks there's enough peo-
22 ple now on the books to cover it without other people being
23 employed in the unions.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: On the first part,
25 maybe I can just tell you what Mr. Burrell has stated at
26 other meetings, and he may wish to supplement it or correct

1 me if I'm not reporting him properly, that the company anti-
2 cipates that the number of employess involved in the con-
3 struction phase, the three year construction phase, would
4 peak at 2,300. Then, after the pipeline is completed in
5 the Operations and Maintenance phase, the total number of
6 employees would be something like 189 or 190. One hundred
7 or 101 in Whitehorse and then 22 employees at each of four
8 other locations along the route through the Yukon. So those
9 are the, sort of numbers. Mr. Burrell has also stated that
10 he estimates that of the employees involved in construction,
11 that some 60 per cent could be hired in the Yukon.

12 MR. LANIGAN: If the skills are
13 available.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, maybe I should
15 invite Mr. Burrell, maybe I should ask you to go to the
16 other microphone and speak a bit more about that and parti-
17 cularly the aspects of the role of the unions.

18 You might like to stay there, sir,
19 and, in case you have follow-up questions.

20 MR. BURRELL: Okay, I wasn't able
21 to hear all of the questions or all of the question. Maybe,

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: I think in parti-
23 cular, the witness was interested in how many jobs would
24 in fact be available in the Yukon, in view of union involve-
25 ment. Am I right, sir, particularly in the construction
26 period?

MR. Frank Lanigan
Mr. Burrell

3069 .

1 MR. LANIGAN: Yes, and I think
2 probably what usually would happen that they'd employ out
3 of the Edmonton locals if there wasn't sufficient skilled
4 labour available on the Whitehorse locals. Would you think
5 that?

6 MR. BURRELL: Yes, but the policy
7 of the company is that it give preferential hiring to
8 Yukoners and that the estimate is that - I believe you
9 mentioned that there was 2,300 - yes, that we felt that
10 about 60 per cent of those jobs could be filled by Yukoners
11 and it would be our, it's our policy to fill those by
12 Yukoners to the extent that Yukoners wanted to take the
13 jobs. Now, if there is a need for more people in that
14 category, then certainly we would have to hire them from
15 the South, but the intent is to hire from the Yukon first.

16 MR. LANIGAN: Okay, thank you
17 very much.

18 MR. BURRELL: Okay.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, for the
20 record, could I ask you also if you wouldn't mind identify-
21 ing yourself, to giving your name?

22 MR. LANIGAN: Frank Lanigan.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
24 much.

25 Could I ask if someone else,
26 please, would like to come forward and express a point of

1 view.

2 Mr. Burrell, did you have addi-
3 tional....

4 MR. BURRELL: I just wanted to
5 mention that it's fairly difficult to hear over here from
6 time to time.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I'll speak
8 very close to the microphone to see if that helps and would
9 ask whoever is coming forward to do the same, please.

10 Yes, sir?

11 MR. GORDON PARTON: My name is
12 Gordon Parton and I'm in favour of the pipeline, because
13 I'm pretty sure that it'll have a great benefit on the
14 economy of the Yukon, but, my one concern is that it hasn't
15 evolved yet, is about the prices of things going up as
16 they did in Alaska. Are they going - I feel that they
17 should put on strict price controls on rent and things like
18 that.

19 That's about all I have to say.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank
21 you very much, Mr. Parton. We have had that concern ex-
22 pressed at a number of hearings and the inflationary effects
23 generally, and particularly the impact that it has on
24 people on fixed incomes, pensioners and the like. As we
25 all know, there certainly was inflationary effect in Alaska
26 and that concern, and also that suggestion, some form of

Mr. Hans Steiger
Mr. John Burrell

3071 .

1 regulation or price control has been mentioned before.

2 Okay, could I invite someone else,
3 please, to come forward with an observation or a question?

4 MR. HANS STEIGER: My name is
5 Hans Steiger. I want to know just how many people will live
6 in a camp. I think I heard about 700 once, in one camp.
7 And how many camps are all on the way on the pipeline?

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Burrell, would
9 you mind going to the other microphone, please. Did you
10 hear the question?

11 MR. BURRELL: Yes, I did.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the camps or
13 the number of spreads that...

14 MR. STEIGER: How many people
15 live in camps and how will the live be in camp? Is there
16 medical care or can you fly out without paying airfare - is
17 this paid by the company or do you have to pay on your own?
18 And can you be transferred from one camp to the other if
19 you want to? And things like that, I want to know lots
20 about those camps, especially if you can be flown out...?

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Sure, those are
22 the questions, sir. I'll ask Mr. Burrell to respond to
23 these.

24 MR. BURRELL: The pipeline will
25 be built in seven sections over three years. The actual
26 pipeline construction. Each spread, each of the seven

1 spreads will have one camp and the camps will house approx-
2 imately 750 to 800 men. The construction will take place
3 in the summer of '79, the summer of 1980, and the winter of
4 1980 and '81. Construction will last approximately three
5 to six months in each given spread and at any one time
6 there will be two spreads operating.

7 MR. STEIGER: Only will be trans-
8 ferred from one camp to the other there automatically or
9 we have to apply new, a new application for another camp?

10 MR. BURRELL: Well, the construc-
11 tion will terminate after each construction spread is com-
12 pleted and then they'll move on to the next one and then
13 when the, when it's ready to start up then they'll bring in
14 the crews again to build up and, as I was saying, we'll be
15 giving preferential hiring to Yukoners so that the Yukoners
16 would, as I see it, would work in one camp area and then as
17 the next spread comes along, they could go to the next one.

18 MR. STEIGER: That's all I wanted
19 to know.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
21 much, Mr. Steiger, for coming forward.

22 Someone else to come forward and
23 make a statement or ask a question?

24 Well, I see an arm waving, whether
25 we've got a new witness or whether we've got a mosquito
26 meeting his Waterloo.

1 Can I issue a last call to find
2 out whether someone else would like to come up and let us
3 have the benefit of his or her observations or to ask a
4 question of any kind about the pipeline?

5 Well, let me just say this, that
6 if anyone does have an after thought and wants to add to
7 what has already been said or someone who has not come
8 forward, but has a thought that occurs afterwards that they
9 would like to pass along to us, that can be done by mail.
10 The Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, 4th Floor of the Lynn
11 Building, in Whitehorse. Lynn Building, l-y-n-n. We'd
12 be most pleased to receive any letters or submissions you
13 might like to send along to us.

14 I guess beyond that it simply
15 remains for me to express the appreciation of the board for
16 your turn out this evening to let us have your views and
17 demonstrate your interest in this Inquiry. So, thank you
18 very much indeed for coming out.

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